

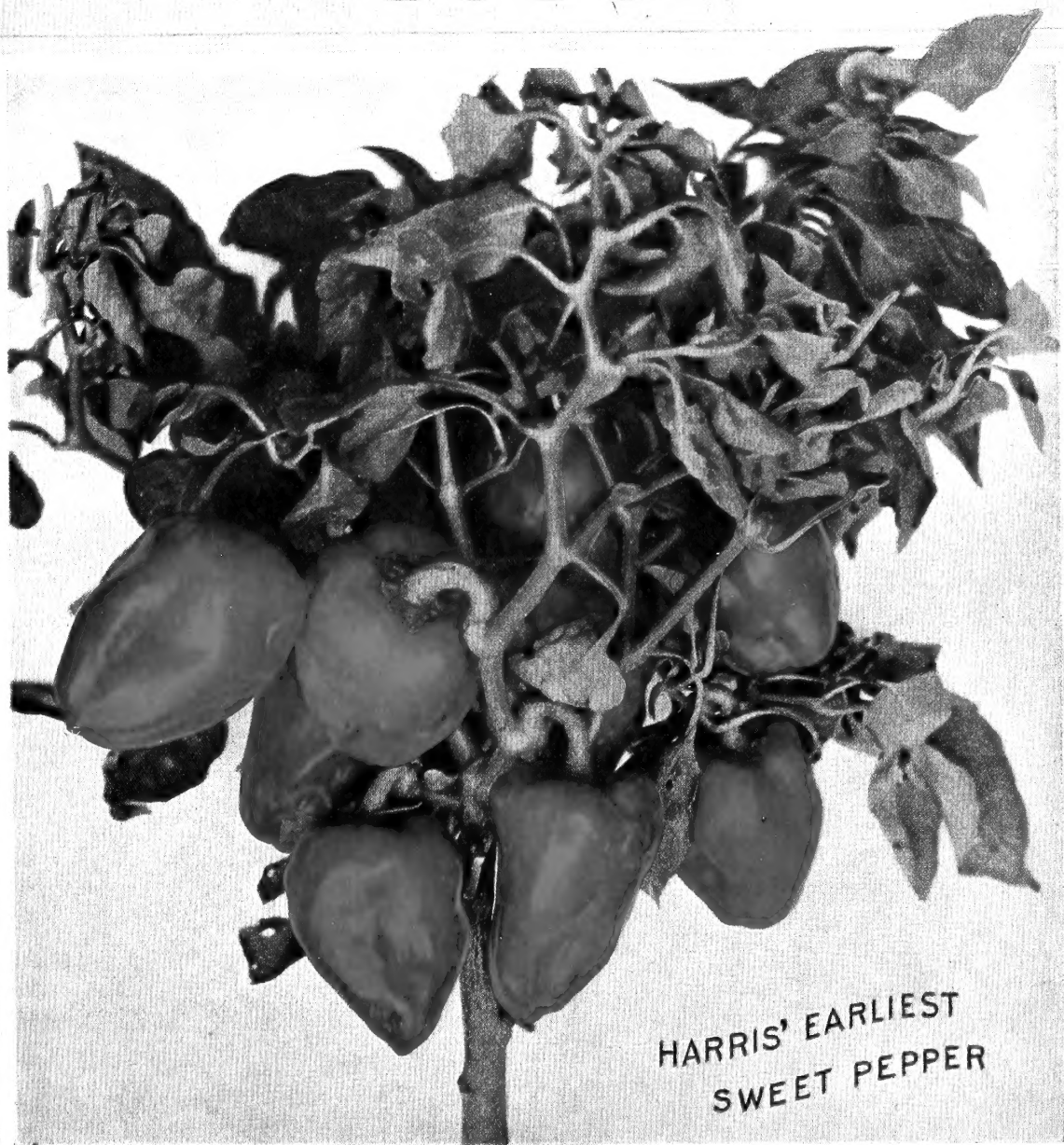
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HARRIS' SEEDS

1915



HARRIS' EARLIEST
SWEET PEPPER

JOSEPH HARRIS Co.

MORETON FARM

COLDWATER, N.Y.

DIRECTIONS ABOUT ORDERING

MAKING OUT THE ORDER. An order which is attached to this catalogue will be found convenient to use. Please write your name very distinctly and give your full postoffice address, and also state how you wish the seeds sent, whether by mail, express or freight. If the seeds, etc., are to be sent by freight or express give your nearest railroad station or express office if different from your postoffice.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. Money is most conveniently and safely sent in the form of a postoffice money order, express money order or check. We will accept personal checks without exchange. Small amounts may be sent in postage stamps; it is not safe to send silver.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. We usually fill orders the day after they are received. This applies to orders for seeds that can be sent at any time during the winter. If the order includes potatoes, onion sets, plants, etc., which cannot be safely sent in cold weather, we are obliged to hold the order until it is safe to ship. Please state on such an order whether we are to send the seeds at once and make a second shipment of the perishable articles later, or hold the seeds until it is safe to send all in one shipment.

MONEY PROMPTLY RETURNED. If we are sold out of any seeds or plants wanted we return the money sent for them without delay unless permission is given on the order to substitute some other kind.

Seeds Delivered Free. Some seedsmen still retain the custom of including in their prices for seeds 8c or 10c per pound for postage, and offer to deliver the seeds "free" to their customers! The rates of postage now vary from 1c per pound to 12c per pound, so it is hardly just to the man living near by to charge him 10c per pound for postage that really only costs 1c. We have, therefore, made our prices as low as possible and ask our customers to add the necessary amount for postage to cover the weight of the seeds ordered according to rates given on page 2. In counting up the weight you need not allow for packets and ounces which we will deliver without extra charge.

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Harris Seeds are Seeds You Can Depend on

IN buying seeds you have to depend entirely upon the reliability and honesty of the salesman. No one can tell by looking at a seed whether it is alive or dead, true to name or of some entirely different variety.

Why are Harris' Seeds Better Than Others?

In the first place we raise a large proportion of them on our own land and take great pains in their production, not only to have the seeds of strong vitality, but also of the highest "breeding;" that is, they must come from plants that have the most desirable characteristics of the variety. It requires great care and watchfulness to raise seeds in this way and it can only be done by the man who raises the crop. Seedsmen who get seeds raised for them by other growers cannot use the care that is necessary to produce seeds of the highest class.

In the second place there is one advantage Harris' seeds have over all other. That is,

you can tell just how many seeds will grow before you sow them!

Gardeners who use other seeds than Harris' have to guess how many of the seeds will grow and, therefore, how thick to sow them.

With Harris' seeds there is no guess work! The percentage of the seeds that will germinate under good condition is marked on the label!

Harris' Seeds are all tested for germination and the number of seeds out of a hundred that grow is marked on the label so anyone can tell just how thick to sow the seed to get the best results.

Don't Be a Sucker

One of our customers who conducts a large truck farm at Moscow, N. Y., wrote us April 29, 1914:

"The old saying is a sucker is born every minute, and I am one sucker. Bought seeds this year and find they are no good or nearly so—nothing but Harris' seeds for me hereafter. The seeds I bought of you last year were very satisfactory in every way. Am inclosing order for some seeds which please rush."

Another customer at Deerfield, Mass., writes:

"Last year I bought a few seeds of you and several other seedsmen. Your seeds proved in many respects the very best. Last year I started getting seed of B—and some from G—, but a friend told me of you and said I could depend upon the quality of your seeds, even though your prices were less, and I found this to be true."

Mr. J. W. Strassell, Rockport, Ind., writes:

"I like very much the practice you have of marking the per cent. of test of germination on each package. This certainly is a great help in sowing seeds, and there is also a satisfaction in finding the results accurate to the test."

Use the best. Many of the most experienced and particular gardeners who know the importance of getting the very best seeds, use Harris' in preference to all others. Too many less experienced gardeners do not realize the importance of getting the best seeds. They buy seeds at the grocery store, or get them from cheap dealers, and consequently do not raise as perfect vegetables and flowers as they might. The cost of getting the very best seeds is but little more than for ordinary seeds, and it seems poor economy to spend as much time and labor as is required in a well-kept garden on anything but the most carefully raised seeds.

Your Money Back if the Seeds are not as Represented

If you buy seeds of us and they do not grow under favorable conditions, or if they do not prove as represented, we will refund the money paid for them.

When you get the seeds or anything else we sell if you do not find them satisfactory they may be returned promptly and the money paid for them will be returned at once without question.

Our seeds are sold under the following conditions which seem to us fair both to the purchaser and the seller. We agree to pay back the purchase price of seeds that do not prove good, but do not hold ourselves responsible for any other loss that might occur other than the cost of the seeds or plants. In other words we will stand the loss of the seeds if they are not as we represent them to be, but cannot consider any claim for what you think you might have made on the crop if the seeds had proved what you thought they should be.

CONDITIONS OF SALE. We agree to assume the responsibility of the seeds and plants we sell reaching the purchaser in good condition, and should any seeds fail to grow under favorable conditions, or prove not true to name or of inferior quality, we will **REFUND THE MONEY PAID FOR THEM** or replace them without charge, but all our seeds and plants are sold on the distinct understanding and with the agreement by the purchaser that we will not be liable for any loss or damage that may occur by reason of the failure of seeds or plants to grow or to be of the variety or quality ordered. We will not accept or fill orders on any other terms.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

SEED CROPS OF 1914. The past season in Western New York has proved on the whole quite favorable for the majority of seed crops. There was a prolonged drought in June and July which reduced the yield of some crops, but seems to have been beneficial to others.

We never raised finer crops of tomatoes or melons, and our sweet and field corn yielded well. Cabbage seed was a fairly good crop, beet seed fair to good, beans poor and very late owing to the drought in July. Beans of all kinds will be scarce and high this season. Onion seed yielded very well.

Of farm seeds, oats proved the smallest crop in years, but corn matured well and produced very good yields.

Potatoes produced fine crops where the land was plowed early and the potatoes planted early in June. We never raised finer potatoes than we harvested the past season. The vines made a strong, healthy growth and no blight or disease of any kind developed. One 10-acre field of Irish Cobblers on Moreton Farm yielded 2,400 bushels of the finest potatoes of this variety we have ever seen. This field was planted with seed selected from the best hills the previous season and showed the great advantage of this practice. It is not often that a very early variety like the true Irish Cobbler yields 240 bushel per acre. We say the true Irish Cobbler because we know a great many late potatoes are sold under this name and people consequently get the impression that it is not early. The fact is, however, that the true Irish Cobbler is among the very earliest varieties grown.

Seeds by Parcel Post

As there is no longer a uniform rate of postage on seeds to all parts of the country we have discontinued the practice of offering seeds to be sent by mail post-paid, and have reduced our price accordingly, so must ask our customers to add the amount necessary to pre-pay the postage on the seeds they order sent by mail or "parcels post," which is the same thing.

Table of Rates for Parcel Post

Weight of Packages	Zone No. 1 150 Miles	Zone No. 2 150 to 300 Miles	Zone No. 3 300 to 600 Miles	Zone No. 4 600 to 1,000 Miles	Zone No. 5 1,000 to 1,400 Miles	Zone No. 6 1,400 to 1,800 Miles	Zone No. 7 All Over 1,800 Miles
Over 4 oz. up to 1 lb.	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12
Over 1 lb. up to 2 lbs.	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
Over 2 lbs. up to 3 lbs.	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
Over 3 lbs. up to 4 lbs.	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
Over 4 lbs. up to 5 lbs.	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
Over 5 lbs. up to 6 lbs.	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
Over 6 lbs. up to 7 lbs.	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
Over 7 lbs. up to 8 lbs.	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
Over 8 lbs. up to 9 lbs.	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
Over 9 lbs. up to 10 lbs.	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
Over 10 lbs. up to 11 lbs.	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
Over 11 lbs. up to 12 lbs.	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
Over 12 lbs. up to 13 lbs.	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
Over 13 lbs. up to 14 lbs.	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
Over 14 lbs. up to 15 lbs.	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
Over 15 lbs. up to 16 lbs.	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
Over 16 lbs. up to 17 lbs.	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.14
Over 17 lbs. up to 18 lbs.	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
Over 18 lbs. up to 19 lbs.	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
Over 19 lbs. up to 20 lbs.	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
Over 20 lbs. up to 21 lbs.	.25						
Over 21 lbs. up to 22 lbs.	.26						
Over 22 lbs. up to 23 lbs.	.27						
Over 23 lbs. up to 24 lbs.	.28						
Over 24 lbs. up to 25 lbs.	.29						
Over 25 lbs. up to 26 lbs.	.30						
Over 26 lbs. up to 27 lbs.	.31						
Over 27 lbs. up to 28 lbs.	.32						
Over 28 lbs. up to 29 lbs.	.33						
Over 29 lbs. up to 30 lbs.	.34						
Over 30 lbs. up to 31 lbs.	.35						
Over 31 lbs. up to 32 lbs.	.36						
Over 32 lbs. up to 33 lbs.	.37						
Over 33 lbs. up to 34 lbs.	.38						
Over 34 lbs. up to 35 lbs.	.39						
Over 35 lbs. up to 36 lbs.	.40						
Over 36 lbs. up to 37 lbs.	.41						
Over 37 lbs. up to 38 lbs.	.42						
Over 38 lbs. up to 39 lbs.	.43						
Over 39 lbs. up to 40 lbs.	.44						
Over 40 lbs. up to 41 lbs.	.45						
Over 41 lbs. up to 42 lbs.	.46						
Over 42 lbs. up to 43 lbs.	.47						
Over 43 lbs. up to 44 lbs.	.48						
Over 44 lbs. up to 45 lbs.	.49						
Over 45 lbs. up to 46 lbs.	.50						
Over 46 lbs. up to 47 lbs.	.51						
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Over 49 lbs. up to 50 lbs.	.54						

Important

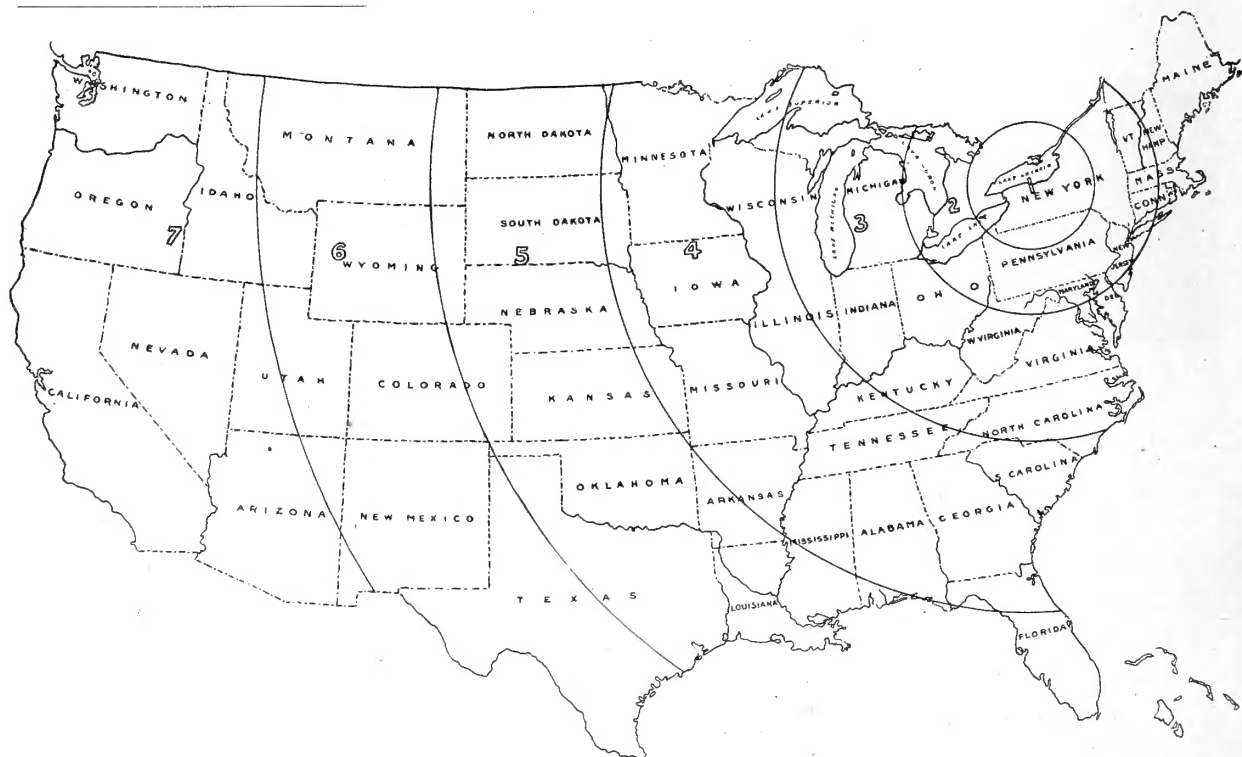
If you want seeds or plants sent by parcel post it is necessary that the amount of money required to prepay the postage be sent with the order. If the money is not sent it will cause delay in filling the order.

To Get the Rate of Postage

First consult the map and see in which zone you live. If you are within the first zone, that is, less than 150 miles of Coldwater (or Rochester) the rate is 5c for one pound or part of a pound, and one cent for each additional pound; thus, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound could cost 5c; $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, 6c; 3 pounds, 7c; 10 pounds, 14c; 20 pounds, 24c; and so on.

If you are beyond the first zone the rate is 6c for one pound and 2c for each additional pound. Two pounds would, therefore, cost 8c; 3 pounds, 10c; 4 pounds, 12c. Multiply the number of pounds by two and add 4c. For example, take seeds weighing 12 pounds—twice 12 is 24, add 4c makes 28c which is the correct postage.

For convenience we give above a table showing the exact postage on any package from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 50 pounds.



To find out how much the seeds will weigh. Add up the weights of all seeds over $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, calling a pint 1 pound, and quarts 2 pounds each. Packets and ounces need not be considered as we make no extra charge for postage on these.

Always send postage for one pound more than the seeds weigh, because the necessary bags and wrapping make the package weigh more than the actual seeds ordered. If a package weighs one ounce over a pound the postage is the same as for two pounds.

Seeds by Express

If the seeds or plants ordered will weigh over 20 pounds they will go a little cheaper by express than by parcel post. This is especially true when the distance is over 150 miles, and the rate of postage over 2c per pound.

There is no longer any charge for transfer from one Express Company to another.

When seeds are sent by express, the charges need not be prepaid, as they must be if sent by parcel post.

Do not ask us to send seeds by Parcels Post unless you have remitted the necessary postage.

Shipping by Freight

Heavy lots of seeds, potatoes, etc., usually go much cheaper by freight than by express, especially for long

distances. The rates vary very much, according to the kind of seeds, the distance, etc., so we cannot give rates here, but in a general way we can say that the charge on 100 lbs. or less for about 500 miles would be about 35c on seeds and less on grain and potatoes. It costs just as much to send 10 pounds by freight as 100 pounds, and often as much to send 100 pounds as 200 or 300 pounds. For any considerable distance the charges on any package, however small, would be 35c or 40c. For instance, the rate from here to New York on potatoes is 18c per 100 pounds, so that 200 pounds would go for 36c, while any smaller package, say 20 pounds, would cost 35c. It takes usually much longer to get things through when shipped by freight than by express, so if there is any reason for avoiding delay, and the package is not too heavy (over 50 or 75 lbs.) it is best to have seeds and plants sent by express.

We can ship by the following railroads from Coldwater and Rochester:

New York Central,
West Shore,
Rome, Watertown &
Ogdensburg,
Lehigh Valley,

Erie,
Buffalo, Rochester &
Pittsburgh,
Pennsylvania.

Please state on your order whether we are to ship by freight or express. If left to our judgment, please state how soon you will need the seeds.



An Abundance of Vegetables for a Large Family Can Be Raised in a Garden Like This

HOW TO HAVE A GOOD GARDEN

In the first place if you have room make it big enough so most of the work can be done with a horse. Small gardens on city lots, of course, can be cultivated entirely by hand, but in the country every family should have a good large garden, half the labor on which can be saved if the plowing and part of the cultivating is done with horse power.

The situation should be where there is no shade from buildings or trees, if such can be avoided. A slope to the south or east is an advantage.

The soil should be made rich by the application of plenty of stable manure which should be applied in the winter if possible.

Get the land in fine condition before sowing the seeds.

There are some vegetables and flowers that must be started in hotbeds or greenhouses to succeed in the Northern States. Among these are tomatoes, peppers, egg plant, etc. It is easier for the average amateur gardener to buy the plants rather than to try to raise them, unless a suitable place to raise them is available. Some people succeed well in raising plants in window boxes, and this is an excellent method where only a few plants are required. The seed should be sown about two months before it is time to set the plants in the open ground. In the meantime they should be transplanted once or twice.

The aim of the gardener should be to have each kind of vegetable for so long as its season lasts. By sowing early and late varieties at the same time, or by making different sowings of the same variety, the season for use can be much prolonged. In the case of flowers this is not usually necessary or advisable, but with vegetables it is of great advantage. To use early, medium and late varieties all sown or planted at the same time is usually the most satisfactory way.

Make the rows straight and long so that they can be cultivated with a horse or hand wheel-hoe to advantage.

Have Enough. People who live in the country often neglect one of the greatest advantages they possess. That is the opportunity to have an abundance of fresh vegetables from their own gardens. Those who have to buy their supplies in the city market must in many

cases put up with stale vegetables and fruit at high prices; while the dweller in the country, or those who have large city or village lots, can have an abundance of delicious fresh vegetables out of their own gardens with comparatively little expense. Yet too many have only very small gardens and do not raise half enough for their requirements. There are very few crops raised on a farm that "pay" as well as a good garden, perhaps not in money, but in some of the good things of life which, after all, is what we work for.

Directions how to raise Vegetables and Flowers free with every order amounting to 50c or more.

We will send a pamphlet of 32 pages, giving full directions about sowing seeds and raising garden crops free with an order amounting to 50c or more if you ask for it when you send the order.

WHAT VEGETABLES TO RAISE

Below we give a list of what should be raised in the home garden where ample space is available. With such a garden you will enjoy delicious fresh vegetables from early spring until late in the fall. If you have not the room or the time to raise all these kinds we would advise omitting Egg Plant, Okra, Watermelons and Potatoes. The last two take up considerable room and can usually be raised as field crops to better advantage than in a garden. See collections of vegetable seeds for home garden, on next page.

Asparagus. Set out 100 to 200 roots, 2 feet apart.
Beets. About 40 feet of row, 1 oz. of seed required.
Beans. About 20 feet of row Valentine Wax or Stringless Green Pod (early), 20 feet Crystal Wax or Hudson Wax (late), $\frac{1}{2}$ pint seed of each. 10 hills Scotia, 1 pkt. seed. 200 feet of row, Burpee's Bush Lima, using 1 quart seed; or if preferred, 20 hills Pole Limas, Early Leviathan, 1 pint of seed required.
Sweet Corn. About 50 hills each Pocahontas or Harris' Extra Early, Buttercup or Golden Bantam, Mimms' Hybrid, Country Gentleman and Egyptian. If you want to prolong the season still more plant Mimms' Hybrid 3 weeks later than the main crop. Half pint of seed of each kind.
Cucumbers. 10 hills Earliest of All or Early White Spine for very early, and 10 hills Mimms' or Davis Perfect for later.
Celery. 100 or 200 plants each of Golden Self-Blanching and French's Success, one packet seed of each kind. Better buy the plants than try to raise them.
Cabbage. If early cabbage is desired plants must be started in frames in February or March, but for late crop the seed is sown in May. We recommend Stanley or Enkhuizen Glory for early and Herald Savoy for late fall and winter use. 1 pkt. seed of each or 50 plants of early and 100 plants of late kinds.
Cauliflower. 50 plants Snowball, 1 pkt. seed, or buy the plants.
Brussels Sprouts. 50 plants, 1 pkt. seed.
Swiss Chard, for greens. 20 feet of row, 1 pkt. seed.
Carrots. If used as a vegetable, 25 feet of row; if merely for flavoring, 10 feet of row, 1 pkt. seed, Harris' Half Long.
Egg Plant. 12 to 15 plants, 1 pkt. seed, Black Beauty.
Kohl Rabi. Early White Vienna, 1 pkt.
Lettuce. Plants for early crop should be started in frames. Wayahead, Holyrood Hot Weather, Deacon, Iceberg and Salamander are best heading varieties. 2 pkts. seed.
Muskmelons. Those who have good soil and a sunny situation can raise fine muskmelons. For early, Emerald Gem is excellent. For late, Admiral Togo, Iron-quoit and Millers Cream are fine. 15 hills of early and 20 hills of late will be enough. 2 pkts. early, 3 pkts. late.
Watermelons. We do not advise amateur gardeners to raise watermelons in the Northern state unless they have light soil and plenty of room. Harris' Earliest and Hungarian Honey are good for the North and Halbert Honey or Kleckley Sweets for further South.
Okra. 20 feet of row, 1 oz. seed.

Onions. Green Onions for early spring are raised by planting small sets. Set out a quart of white sets about 3 in. apart in the row. If dry onions are required for winter use, sow 1 oz. of seed early in the spring. Prizetaker is a good kind.

Potatoes. For early, 300 to 500 feet of row; Early Six Weeks, Irish Cobbler or Early May. For late, Green Mountain, Jr., or Silver King, both of fine quality.

Peas. If an abundance of peas is desired, so as to have them every day during pea season, it will require the following: 1 qt. (100 feet of row) Surprise, 1 qt. Thomas Laxton or Laxtonian, 1 qt. Nott's Excelsior or Sutton's Excelsior, 1 qt. Alderman or Heroine, 1 qt. Horsford's Market Garden or New Queen. Sow two or three weeks later 1 qt. Horsford's. These varieties will mature in the order named and will give a constant supply of green peas as long as they last.

Parsnips. 25 feet of row, 1 oz. of seed.

Peppers. 10 plants each, Neapolitan or Harris' Earliest and Giant Crimson, 1 pkt. each.

Parsley. 10 feet of row, Dwarf Perfection, 1 pkt.

Radish. For forcing in frames the round extra early varieties are best, and many order them for open ground also. It is well to sow some radish seed in September for fall use.

Rhubarb. 1 doz. roots set 3 feet apart.

Spinach. 100 feet of row will produce a good lot of Spinach if it is on rich ground and the plants thinned out to 3 or 4 ins. apart. 1 oz. Victoria, 1 oz. Long Season or Eskimo for spring sowing and 1 oz. Round Leaved Winter for wintering over. Sown September 1st, spinach will be ready for use in the late fall and will last over winter with slight protection and be available for use as soon as the snow goes off in the spring.

Squash. For summer use 8 or 10 hills Early Bush Crookneck and Mammoth White Bush Scallop. For fall and winter, Boston Marrow and Delicious, or the new Quality squash are excellent. 1 pkt. seed of each variety.

Salsify. 50 feet of row, 1 oz. seed.

Tomatoes. 25 plants of an early variety, Earliana or Bonny Best, and 50 plants of a late kind, such as Stone or Success.

Turnips. Red Top White Globe and Golden Ball are excellent kinds. Sow in August. 1 pkt. seed of each kind. For winter use sow Breadstone or Hall's Westbury in July.

Herbs for Flavoring. Every garden should have some Sage, Thyme, Summer Savory and Sweet Marjoram.

Collections of Vegetable Seeds at Much Reduced Prices

Many people do not know enough about the different varieties of vegetables to choose them so as to get the best results. To all such the collections as given below will be both convenient and economical.

The qualities and varieties are chosen with the aid of our long experience so as to make a garden than will furnish a constant supply of vegetables from the beginning to the end of the season.

We cannot make any changes in these collections. The collections are put up ready to ship, so we cannot change them in any way; but, of course, any one may order additional seeds to go with the collection.

We can allow no further discount on these collections.

COLLECTION No. 1—For a Small Garden. Price 50c, Postpaid.

The regular price of these seeds if bought separately would be 74 cents.

Beet, Detroit Dark Red .....	.05	Lettuce, Wayahead .....	.05
Beans, Valentine Wax .....	.06	Onion, Yellow Globe Danvers .....	.05
Beans, Bountiful .....	.06	Radish, Early Scarlet Globe .....	.05
Cabbage, Enkhuizen Glory .....	.05	Parsnip, Harris' New Model .....	.05
Carrot, Harris' Half Long .....	.05	Summer Squash, Early Bush Crookneck .....	.05
Cucumber, Early White Spine .....	.05	Turnip, Purple Top White Globe .....	.05
Sweet Corn, Pocahontas, early .....	.06		
Sweet Corn, Evergreen .....	.06	Regular Price .....	.74

COLLECTION No. 2—For a Good Size Vegetable Garden. Price \$1.00, Postpaid.

The regular price of these seeds bought separately is \$1.79.

1 pkt. Beet, Detroit Dark Red .....	.05	1 pkt. Muskmelon, Emerald Gem .....	.10
1 pkt. Beet, Edmund's Blood Turnip .....	.05	1 pkt. Watermelon, Harris' Earliest .....	.05
½ pt. Beans, Valentine Wax .....	.15	1 pkt. Onion, Prizetaker .....	.05
½ pt. Beans, Bountiful .....	.15	1 pkt. Parsnip, Harris' New Model .....	.05
1 pkt. Cabbage, Enkhuizen Glory .....	.05	1 pkt. Parsley, Champion Moss Curled .....	.05
1 pkt. Cabbage, Savoy, for winter .....	.05	1 oz. Radish, Early Scarlet Globe .....	.08
1 pkt. Cauliflower, Snowball .....	.10	1 oz. Spinach, Victoria .....	.08
1 pkt. Carrot, Harris' Perfected Half Long .....	.05	1 pkt. Summer Squash, Early Bush Crookneck .....	.05
1 pkt. Cucumber, Early White Spine .....	.05	1 pkt. Winter Squash, Hubbard .....	.05
1 pkt. Cucumber, Davis Perfect .....	.05	1 pkt. Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster .....	.05
1 pkt. Sweet Corn, Pocahontas (early) .....	.06	1 pkt. Turnip, Purple Top White Globe .....	.05
1 pkt. Sweet Corn, White Evergreen .....	.06	1 pkt. Tomato, Bonny Best .....	.10
1 pkt. Sweet Corn, Mimms' Hybrid .....	.06		
1 pkt. Lettuce, May King (early) .....	.05	Regular Price	\$1.79
1 pkt. Lettuce, Iceberg (later) .....	.05		

COLLECTION No. 3—For Complete Vegetable Garden. Price \$3.00 by express, not prepaid.

Regular price if bought separately, \$4.50.

We will send this collection of vegetable seeds by Parcels Post, prepaid, as follows:

To places in zone No. 1 on map, page 2	\$3.18	To places in zone No. 3 on map, page 2	\$3.45
To places in zone No. 2 on map, page 2	3.30	To places in zone No. 4 on map, page 2	3.85
This collection contains the following seeds:			
1 Pt. Beans, Valentine Wax, very early .....	.15	1 pkt. Lettuce, Holyrood Hot Weather .....	.10
1 pt. Beans, Bountiful (later) .....	.15	1 pkt. Muskmelon, Emerald Gem, early and very sweet ..	.10
1 pt. Beans, Burpee's Bush Lima .....	.15	1 pkt. Muskmelon, Irondequoit .....	.05
1 pt. Lima Beans, Early Leviathan .....	.20	1 pkt. Watermelon, Harris' Earliest, best for the North ..	.10
1 oz. Beet, Detroit Dark Red .....	.12	½ oz. Onion, Yellow Globe Danvers .....	.10
1 pkt. Cabbage, Jersey Wakefield, very early .....	.05	1 pkt. Onion, Silver Skin, white .....	.05
1 pkt. Cabbage, Glory .....	.05	1 pkt. Parsley, Dwarf Perfection .....	.10
1 pkt. Cabbage, Savoy, for winter use .....	.05	1 oz. Parsnip, Harris' New Model .....	.10
1 pkt. Carrot, Harris' Perfected Half Long .....	.05	1 qt. Peas, Surprise, early .....	.35
1 pkt. Cauliflower, Snowball .....	.10	1 qt. Peas, Alderman, medium late .....	.35
1 pkt. Celery, Golden Self-Blanching .....	.10	1 qt. Peas, New Queen, late .....	.40
½ pt. Sweet Corn, Pocahontas, very early .....	.10	1 pkt. Peppers, Neapolitan .....	.05
½ pt. Sweet Corn, Buttercup (new), very sweet .....	.10	1 pkt. Pumpkin, Winter Luxury .....	.05
½ pt. Sweet Corn, Hickox, medium late .....	.08	1 oz. Radish, Early Scarlet Globe .....	.10
½ pt. Sweet Corn, White Evergreen, later .....	.08	1 oz. Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster .....	.12
1 pkt. Cucumber, Earliest of All .....	.05	1 oz. Spinach, Long Season .....	.08
1 pkt. Cucumber, Davis Perfect .....	.05	1 pkt. Summer Squash, Early Bush Crookneck .....	.05
1 oz. Cucumber, Jersey Pickle (for pickles) .....	.12	1 pkt. Winter Squash, Delicious .....	.05
1 pkt. Egg Plant, Black Beauty .....	.10	1 pkt. Tomato, Bonny Best .....	.10
1 pkt. Kohl Rabi, White Vienna .....	.05	1 pkt. Turnip, Red Top White Globe .....	.05
1 pkt. Lettuce, May King (early) .....	.05	1 pkt. Turnip, Golden Ball .....	.05
1 pkt. Lettuce, Iceberg .....	.05	Regular Price	\$4.50

Discounts and Premiums

When garden seeds are ordered at the prices quoted in this catalogue, we will allow the following discounts and premiums:

If you order seeds in packets amounting to \$1.00 you may select 35c worth more of vegetable or flower seeds in packets which we will send free.

Or you may deduct one-fourth of the amount of your order for seeds in packets if you order seeds in packets amounting to \$1.35 or more.

To get at the discount on your order add up the price of seeds in packets only and divide the sum by four. This will give the amount to be deducted from the total amount of the order.

Please note that this discount applies to seeds in packets only and cannot be allowed on orders for seeds

bought by the ounce, pound, ½ pint, pint or quart.

On all orders for Garden and Flower Seeds amounting to \$2.50 or more, at our regular catalogue prices, we will allow a discount of 10% if the order is accompanied by a cash remittance to cover the full amount, less the discount.

This discount applies to any general order for garden and flower seeds in any quantities, but does not apply to orders for only one or two kinds of seed, nor to collections offered at a special low price. It also does not apply to farm and grass seeds, potatoes by the barrel or sack, fertilizers or tools, on which we can allow no discount.

We cannot allow both the above discounts on one order—you can take either the first or second discount, but not both.

New Varieties and Harris' Special Strains of Vegetable Seeds

The varieties described on the following pages will be found of special merit. They have all been thoroughly tried in our trial grounds and found to be superior to other similar kinds.

Harris' Earliest Sweet Pepper

This is the most important addition to the list of Sweet Peppers we have seen in many years. It is a genuine sweet pepper of good size and is from two to three weeks earlier and produces twice as many peppers as any other sweet kind.

This is a strong statement but we believe it perfectly true. In our trial grounds the past season this new pepper was covered with large red peppers before there was a single ripe fruit on any other of the dozen other kinds growing side by side, including Neapolitan, Ruby King, Bell or Bull Nose, Sweet Mountain, Giant Crimson and others.

It is not only early but also very prolific. Every plant

we had growing produced from 10 to 18 good large ripe peppers.

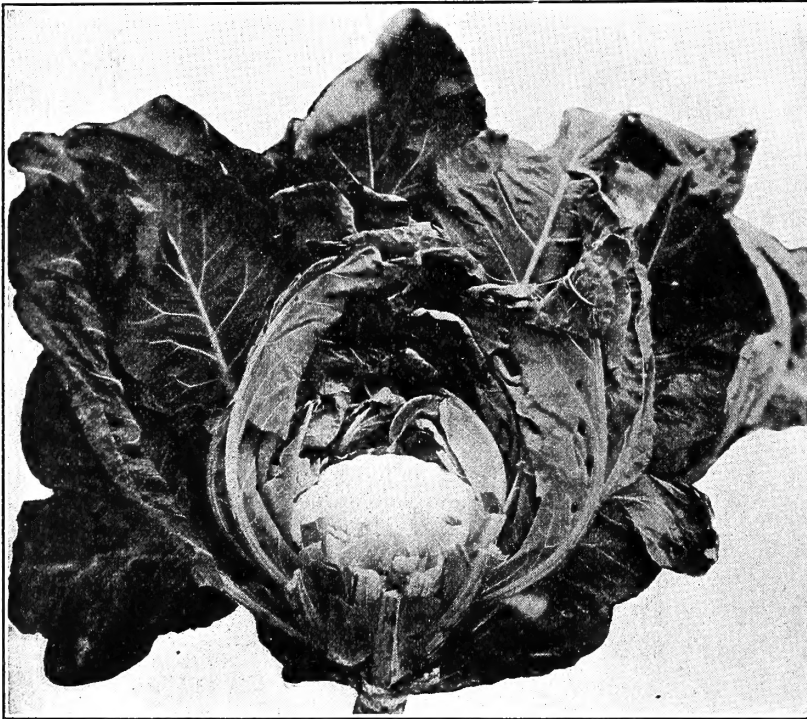
We are convinced that this new variety will produce twice as many ripe peppers in the Northern states as any other kind now grown.

The plant is dwarf, growing only a foot or 16 inches high, so can be set very close together. The fruit is about 3 to 3½ inches high and 2 to 2½ inches across, being about the size of Neapolitan, but larger across and not so long.

People who have difficulty in getting peppers to bear well and ripen early should try this new variety. They will have no more trouble in getting plenty of peppers and earlier than they have ever had them before.

Packet, 15c; 3 packets, 35c; ounce, \$1.00.

Over \$2,000 per Acre. The originator of this new pepper wrote us Nov. 9, 1914: "From a patch of these peppers 65 ft. long by 45 feet wide, plants set 24 inches apart each way, I sold \$136.30." This patch contained 2,925 sq. ft. which is just $\frac{1}{15}$ part of an acre. What other variety will do this?



Danish Perfection Cauliflower

New Danish Perfection Cauliflower

We have tried this new cauliflower for two years and have distributed some seed among some of the largest growers of cauliflower. The unanimous opinion seems to be that this is a distinct improvement over the ordinary strain of Snowball for the late crop. While not quite as early as Snowball the heads are better protected by leaves and are very firm, solid and heavy, snow white and with no protruding leaves. The extra protection to the head does away with the necessity of tying up the leaves to a large extent.

This variety produces the most solid, whitest and best heads of cauliflower we have ever seen grow. Practically every plant produces a good head.

Pkt. 12c; ¼ oz. 65c; oz. \$2.25.

Premiums at the New York State Fair

The N. Y. State Fair the past season offered high premiums for vegetables which brought out a large exhibit.

Vegetables from Harris' seeds took first premiums as follows:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Largest and best display of vegetables in 100 square feet of space | Best plate of Earliana tomatoes |
| Best collection of vegetables grown on home garden | Best Pocahontas sweet corn |
| Best collection of cabbages | Best plate of Trucker's Favorite tomatoes |
| Best Charleston Wakefield cabbage | Best plate of Livingston's Beauty tomatoes |
| Best Mammoth Rock Red cabbage | Best Hubbard squash |
| Best Lima Beans, King of the Garden | Best curled parsley |
| Largest Muskmelon (Montreal) | Best one-half bushel Rye (Wisconsin Pedigree) |

From _____

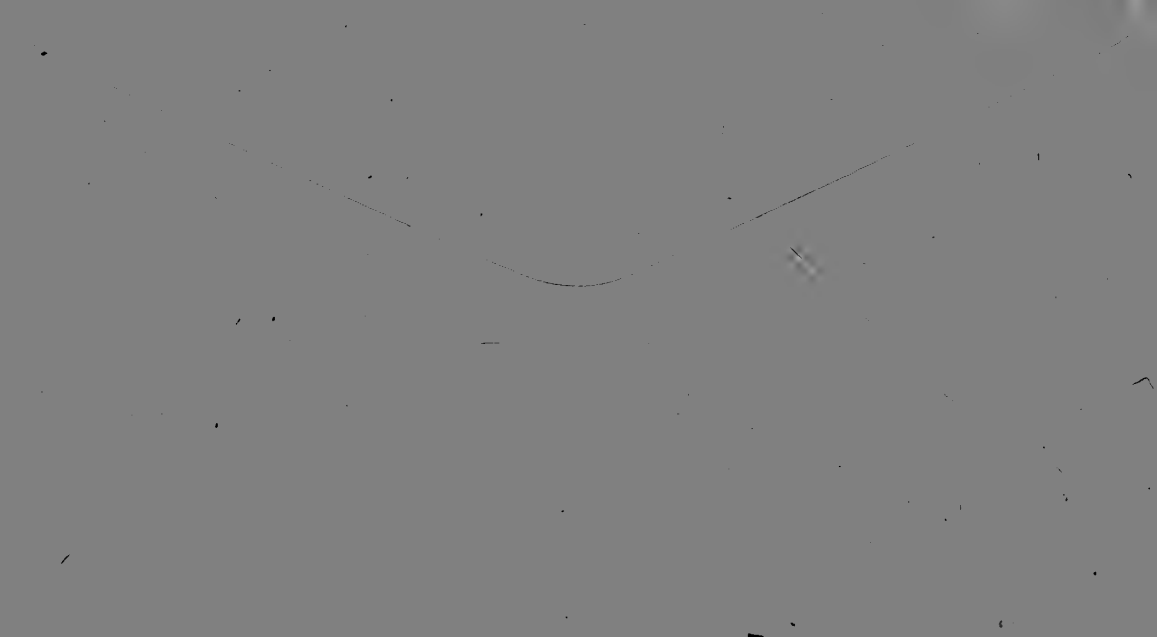
JOSEPH HARRIS CO.,

MORETON FARM

COLDWATER,

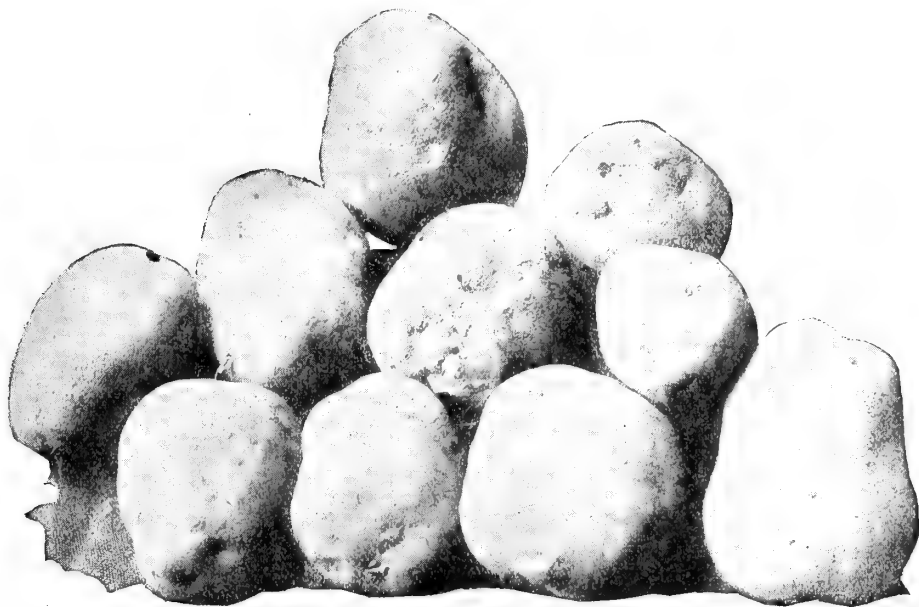
MONROE CO.

N. Y.



About Potatoes and Corn.

Perhaps you are not interested in either of these crops. There may be many other things in this catalogue that would interest you much more. But if you are interested we want you to read this little sheet.



A Good Hill of Potatoes—They Should all be Like this.

To Raise the Largest Possible Crops of Potatoes.

The weather and the soil have a lot to do with the yield of potatoes. None of us can change the weather, and can only change the soil to a certain extent. What we want is to get the best possible results under the conditions we have. You can plow under a heavy crop of Clover with a good coat of manure on it; put on fertilizer and give the best of culture and get a good crop, but unless the seed planted was much better than is usually the case the crop will fall short of the largest possible yield. And nothing short of that should satisfy us.

The best seed potatoes are those which come from hills that have strong and healthy vines. Why are some hills so much better than others? In nine cases out of ten it is because the seed of one came from a good vigorous hill and the others from a poor weak one. It is the poor hills that cut down the yield. If all the hills were as good as the best, what crops we could raise!

The way to get the highest yields is to plant potatoes from the best hills and discard all that show any weakness. How many growers do this? Not one in a hundred! On the contrary the usual practice is to pick out the small potatoes (all weak hills produce small potatoes), and plant these. The result is that the yield is less than half what it ought to be.

The "Hill-Unit" System of Selection.

The most effective way to obtain potatoes for seed that are from vigorous, healthy stock is to select good hills and keep the product from each separate as "units." Plant all the potatoes from these hills separately and note the results. If the stock from a certain hills shows any weakness in vine or yield of tubers discard all the product of that particular hill. The rest of the crop can be used to raise seed for another year.

This requires a lot of detail work and mulch care, but the results are so remarkable that the labor is well spent.

We Can Furnish the Seed.

We are glad to be able to offer this season seed potatoes of certain varieties raised under the "Hill-Unit" system. That is the crops of potatoes we offer for seed were grown from seed raised by this method. The remarkable evenness of the growth of these crops shows plainly the great advantage of this system of selection.

The seed we offer can be depended upon to produce crops of very uniform growth and largest possible production considering the conditions of weather and soil under which the crops are grown.

See catalogue, pages 48-50.

[OVER]

Real Seed Corn.

Many growers take pains to select good ears of corn and try to cure them properly for seed, but a good many more simply pick out a few bushels of ears in the spring from their feeding corn and plant that. This is not real seed corn.

It has been conclusively shown by many careful trials that corn thoroughly dried by heated air is of much stronger vitality and produces larger crops than the same corn left to cure in the common way exposed to damp air and hard freezing.

The right way to cure corn for seed is to select the ears in the early fall before cold weather, and put them in a warm place where there is a free circulation of heated air until the moisture is practically all out of it.

Few growers have suitable places to dry corn and it does not pay the ordinary grower to put up a building for the purpose.

As we grow, and have raised for us, between 5,000 and 10,000 bushels of field and sweet corn each year we can afford to have buildings expressly for drying it. We now have three houses built and filled up for this purpose, so we can dry over 2,000 bushels of corn every 8 or 10 days.

The buildings are equipped with hot air furnaces which supply a constant stream of warm, dry air around the corn, which is spread on wire screens.

The corn is put in the drying house as soon as it is husked, always before freezing weather. Corn so cured always germinates more quickly and grows more vigorously than corn that has been dried in the ordinary way.

Seed corn from our drying houses almost always is of practically perfect vitality. 99 to 100 per cent. germinates when tested.

About Varieties of Corn.

You will find a good many kinds of corn in our catalogue. See pages 53-56. They are all good varieties for certain localities and purposes. There is no crop more sensitive to local conditions than corn, and it is of the greatest importance to get varieties best suited to the climate where they are to be grown.

Corn grown in the West, where the summers are hot and dry is not suited to the Eastern states where the weather is cooler and where there is more humidity, so that large-eared Dent varieties will not dry out properly.

A corn may be a "90-day" variety in the West, but plant it in New York or New England and it will take it 125 days to mature on account of the difference in climate.

For the Eastern and Northern states be sure to get corn raised in the North East.

Because a dealer lives in New York or New England is no reason to suppose the seed he sells is raised in these localities, unless he expressly states that it is.

If you live in a locality where corn can be planted before May 25th and frost does not occur before September 15th you can raise "Gold Nugget" corn, which will produce the largest yield of any early corn we know of. See catalogue, page 54.

If you want a Dent corn that is very early (a little earlier than Gold Nugget) try "Davis' Early Huron" described on page 55 of the catalogue.

If your seasons are short and you have trouble getting corn to mature, plant "early Red Glaze" (page 53). This corn will ripen anywhere that corn can be grown at all, and produces good yields.

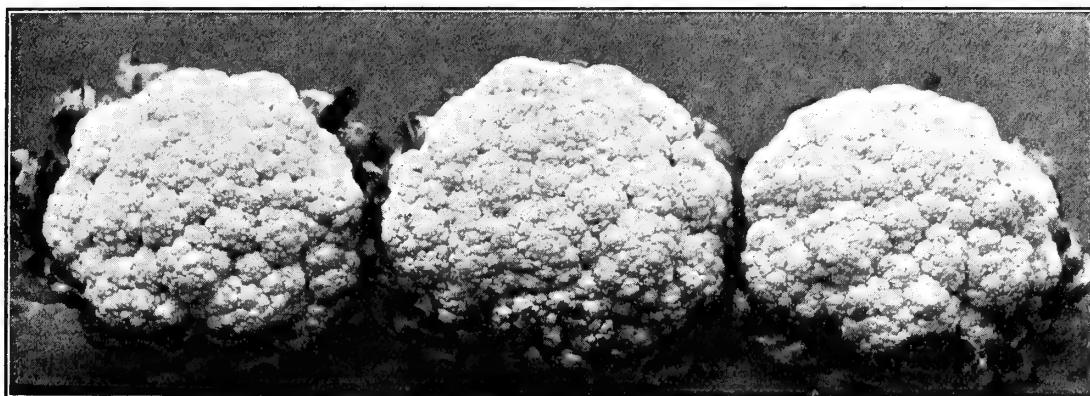
We should be glad to send samples to any one who intends to purchase seed corn this year.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.,

Coldwater, N. Y.

"PERFECTED" SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER

The Best Cauliflower Seed Grown, at Half the Price Charged by Other Seedsmen



"Perfected" Snowball Cauliflower (Photograph)

If really good seed is used it is easy to raise fine, large heads of cauliflower. Every garden should contain some plants of this delicious vegetable. Seed sown in open ground in May will produce fine heads in the early fall.

We have thoroughly tried out all the strains of cauliflower of the Snowball class sold under many different names and can confidently state that the seed we offer is fully equal to the very best and far superior to much of the seed that is sold at higher prices than we are charging.

Such varieties as "Burpee's Best Early," "Henderson's Early Snowball," "Maule's Prize," "Dreer's Earliest Snowstorm," etc., are one and all good strains of Snowball, but

none of them as grown in our trial grounds from seed obtained direct from the introducers, proved in any way superior to the "Perfected" strain of Snowball we are now offering at less than half the price charged by other dealers for the same seed under a different name.

The seed we offer produces uniformly large, solid, pure white heads with no protruding leaves to mar their appearance. Such cauliflower is a pleasure to raise, to eat and to sell.

For either forcing or main crop this "Perfected" Snowball is one of the best varieties. It matures very early and still has enough leaves to protect the head from the sun.

Ninety-nine plants out of a hundred will make good heads of cauliflower under favorable conditions.

Pkt. (250 seeds) 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; oz. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.00.

Danish Giant Snowball or "Dry-Weather" Cauliflower

This is a strain of Snowball cauliflower that is superior for main crop for fall market. We have never seen finer cauliflower than we raised from seed of this variety. The plants are of more vigorous growth than the Early Snowball, and have more leaves which protect the heads both from the sun and frost. The heads are very large, heavy and compact and perfectly snow white, with no protruding leaves. This variety being of a stronger and

more vigorous habit than the Early Snowball, withstands dry weather better. The Danish Giant requires about ten days or two weeks longer to mature than the Early Snowball, and consequently the plants should be set out earlier, if it is desired to have them head at the same time.

We highly recommend this strain for late fall crops. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7.50.

Mr. Gilbert H. Payne, Town Hill, Pa., writes June 1, 1914: "The Danish Giant Cauliflower grows the best for me. Last year I raised 2000 from seed I purchased from you. I sold to one store ten that weighed nine pounds each. He paid me \$3.00 per dozen. I had one that weighed seventeen pounds. It was larger round than a half-bushel measure."

THE STANLEY CABBAGE

An Excellent Early Variety for the Home Garden

While this cabbage may not be adapted for market, it certainly should be grown by all who appreciate good quality in a cabbage.

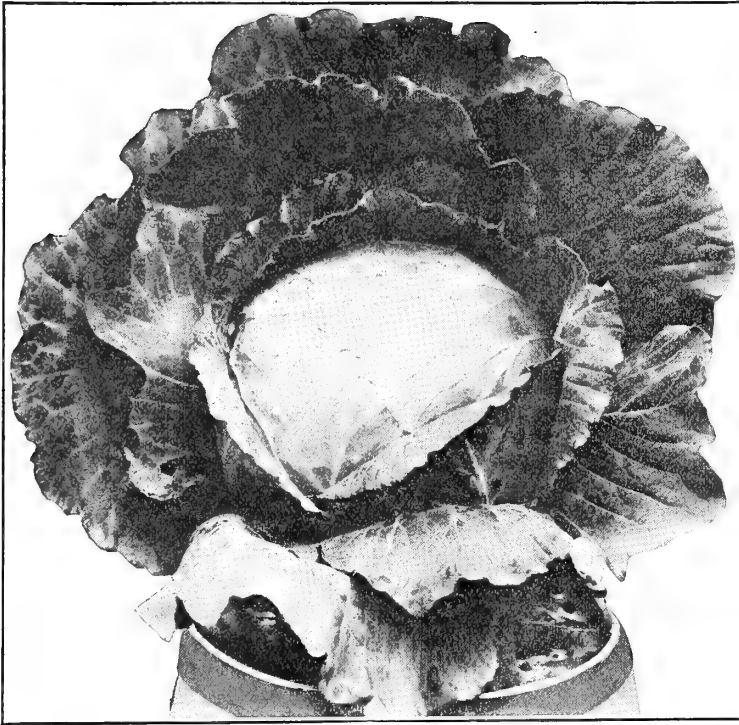
In England, where this cabbage comes from, they call our large flat cabbages "cow cabbage," and do not consider them fit for the table.

The Stanley is very delicate and of fine flavor, far superior to common cabbage in this respect. The heads do not get very hard and retain their green color well towards the center, resembling the Savoy in this respect. In shape they are pointed like the Wakefield or Winningstadt and mature medium early, so they can be grown both for summer and late fall use.

Every one who wants really fine cabbage for their own table or to sell to a particular trade should raise some of the Stanley for early use and Herald Savoy for late fall and winter. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10.



Stanley Cabbage



Harris' Summer Ballhead Cabbage

HARRIS' SUMMER BALLHEAD CABBAGE

This new cabbage we are sure will prove a rival to both Copenhagen Market and Enkhuizen Glory.

It is larger than Copenhagen and a few days later. The heads are nearly as large as Glory, more compact, heavier and more uniform, and mature fully as early.

The heads are almost perfectly round, very solid and heavy. The plant is compact with short stem and very few outside leaves, so will stand close planting. Practically every plant will produce a good, uniform, solid head.

This cabbage will prove valuable for early market to follow Jersey Wakefield and also for fall use if the plants are set out after the first of July. Set out at this time immense yields of large, solid heads can be obtained.

We wish all our customers who are interested in cabbage to try this variety this season. We know when they have seen it growing they will want more. We are glad to be able to offer the seed at a very moderate price.

Packet 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.

ENKHUIZEN GLORY CABBAGE

This remarkable early cabbage is increasing in favor among gardeners every year. Since we first sold the seed in 1908 we have received a great many words of praise for it and not one word against it.

This cabbage is nearly as early as Charleston Wakefield and grows twice the size. The heads are as round as a ball, very solid and heavy, often weighing 10 lbs. or more. It has few outside leaves and will bear close planting.

Jersey Wakefield will come into market a week or two ahead of the Glory, but the Glory will be ready when the Wakefield is half gone, and will sell for twice as much per head.

For Late Crop. This is not only a great cabbage for early market, but it is also a most profitable variety to raise for fall use. If the plants are set out in this locality (Western New York) the middle of July the cabbage will mature ready for market in October and immense crops can be raised. On good soil every plant will produce a large, solid head weighing 8 to 10 lbs., or over 20 tons per acre. The heads are about the same shape as Danish Ball Head and nearly as hard, although they will not keep as well when stored over winter.

We have an exceptionally fine strain of this cabbage that produces heads of uniform type, large size and very solid, and practically every plant will make a good head. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.

Heads weighs 20 lbs. Mr. Geo. Vanderpool, Mayfield, N. Y., writes March 26, 1913:

"The Glory Cabbage beats the world. I am 72 years of age and never saw its equal. I put in only 22 plants, just for early. Every one a good head, seven ran 20 lbs. each and one 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs."

Mr. John J. Dansro, North Clarendon, Vt., writes:

"Your Enkhuizen Glory Cabbage is a money maker with me. They average 10 lbs. each and come in time to sell at 4c per lb. But not least or second comes Copenhagen Market; not so heavy, 8 or 10 days earlier, and a sight which makes me proud. Every head as near alike as peas. They are here to stay."



Enkhuizen Glory Cabbage (Photograph)



Field of Our Danish Ball Head Cabbage (Photograph)

We are especially proud of the three strains of Danish Ball Head cabbage we offer. The above photograph shows a field of the Short Stemmed strain which is the heaviest yielder, often producing as high as 25 tons per acre.

HARRIS' SPECIAL STRAINS OF DANISH CABBAGE

All large cabbage growers appreciate the importance of getting the very best strains of Danish cabbage. Carefully grown seed of the right strain will often produce a crop that yields a large profit, while seed of an inferior strain produces a crop on which there is an actual loss. The best Danish cabbage seed is grown in Denmark, where this cabbage originated, and we have arranged for some years with a very careful grower there to raise cabbage seed for us from the very finest heads only, and can now offer seed of the 1914 crop that will produce heads of uniform shape and of the very best type.

In spite of the war in Europe we have already received our seed from Denmark, and can offer it at the same price as last year. There is no better seed, no matter what price is asked for it.

Special New "Intermediate" Danish

This new strain is half way between the "Solid Emperor" and the Short Stemmed strain. The heads are deeper than the Short Stemmed and of darker green color, while the stems are shorter than the "Solid Emperor," and the heads larger and therefore yield more than that variety.

We are sure this new strain will please many growers who want a heavier yielder than the old Solid Emperor type and want a harder and greener cabbage than the Short Stemmed.

The seed we offer was grown for us by the same grower in Denmark who grows our other two strains and will be found of the very highest quality in every way. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.15. 5 lbs. or more at \$2.00 per lb.

"Solid Emperor" Strain

This is the original type of Danish cabbage as first introduced in this country. The heads are perfectly round, very hard and heavy, and of a deep green color. This is the best cabbage for storage, as it keeps well and comes out with a nice green color. While it does not yield quite as many tons per acre as the Short Stemmed strain the heads are harder and keep better and many growers prefer this strain on that account. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.15. 5 lbs. or more at \$2.00 per lb.

Mr. Bernard Dewandel, Lyons, N. Y., writes:

"The Danish cabbage seed you sent me for this spring's sowing was extra fine. One farmer who got some of the seed and he looked over his whole field and could not find a single flat head in it, something he never had happen until he sowed Harris' pure Danish."

Mr. D. C. Seager, Rockford, Ill., writes:

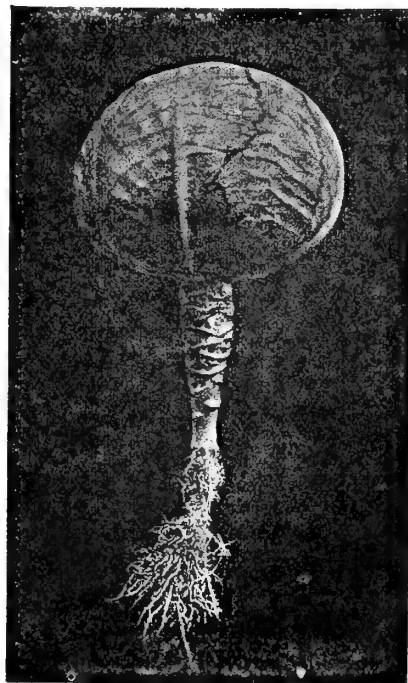
"I have tried cabbage seed from all the leading seedsmen of the country, and yours is the best of all."

"Short Stemmed" Strain

The heads as shown in the picture (from a photograph) are larger around and a little flatter than the "Solid Emperor" and grow on shorter stems. The heads are large, solid and heavy, and yield very heavy crops, often exceeding 20 tons per acre. For cabbage that is to be shipped in the fall this is the most profitable strain to raise. Even when the crop is to be stored some growers prefer this strain on account of the larger yield obtained from it.

Practically every plant produces a fine, large, firm head on good land.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.15. 5 lbs. or more at \$2.00 per lb.



Danish Ball Head, Short Stemmed



Copenhagen Market Cabbage

Copenhagen Market Cabbage

This new cabbage from Denmark has proved to be a superior early variety.

The heads are nearly round or slightly flattened, very hard and heavy. The growth is compact, there being few outside leaves so the plants may be set close together.

In our trial grounds the Copenhagen Market headed a week earlier than Enkhuizen Glory, and almost as soon as Jersey Wakefield and fully as early as Charleston Wakefield.

The most remarkable point about this cabbage is its uniformity—every plant under normal condition will produce a good, solid head, and every head as like another as two peas in a pod. The heads mature all at the same time so the crops can be cleaned up within a short time after the first heads mature.

This is a profitable cabbage to grow for market and an excellent early variety for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.25.

Mr. J. J. Dansro, N. Clarendon, Vt., writes, Nov. 10, 1913.

"Just a few words to let you know how your Copenhagen cabbage does for me. I had four strains of Early Jersey Wakefield from our best seedsman sown and planted at the same time and on the same piece of land. I got some earlier than the Copenhagen and they sold for 8 and 10 cents each; just 4 days later on comes Copenhagen, selling from 20 to 35 cents each."

Herald Savoy Cabbage

An improved variety of Savoy from England. The heads are quite large, very firm, deep green and of high quality. The plants are of compact growth and head very uniformly.

All who want really good cabbage for table use should raise some Savoy, as this quality is far superior to common cabbage, being really a delicious vegetable when properly cooked.

We especially recommend the "Herald" on account of its high quality and evenness in heading and handsome appearance. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.50.



Herald Savoy Cabbage

Harris' Perfection Cucumber

This variety has been selected for many years with the idea of getting a cucumber as near perfection as possible, both for field culture and forcing.

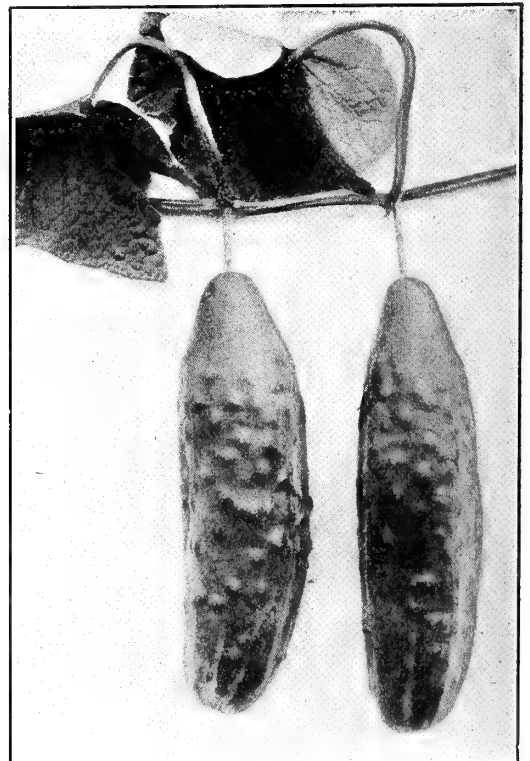
The fruit is long, straight, smooth and handsome. The color is deep green with clear white rays on the blossom end. The cucumbers retain this deep green color longer than any kind we know of. The fruit will average over a foot long when matured and many reach 15 inches in length.

For forcing this is an excellent variety. The vines are vigorous and wonderfully prolific and the fruit sets well when grown under glass.

Gardeners who have tried this variety for forcing report excellent results. We offer seed of our own growing.

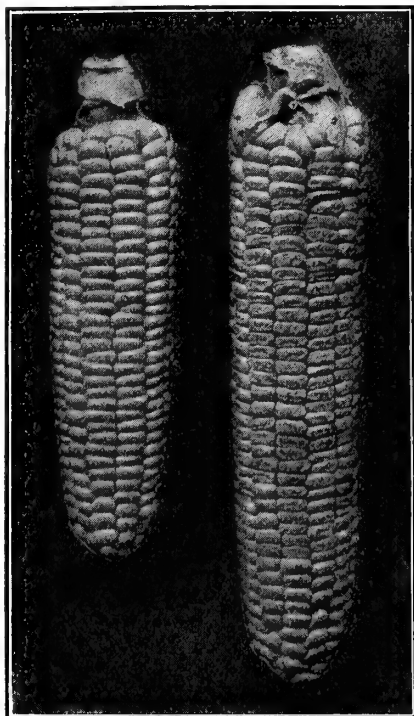
Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.

Special selected for forcing, Pkt. 15c oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.75.



Harris' Perfection Cucumber

POCAHONTAS SWEET CORN—The Best Early Sweet Corn for Home or Market



White Cory

Pocahontas

Too much can hardly be said in praise of this sweet corn. The longer we raise it and compare it with other varieties the more impressed we are with its superior merit. As we raise it there is no early corn equal to it either in size or quality.

Planted side by side with both Red and White Cob Cory it produces ears much larger and practically as early. The only corn that is earlier is Peep o' Day and our strain of Mammoth White Cory, which, however, have ears hardly half the size of Pocahontas and are only a few days earlier.

The stalks grow only about 5 ft. high, and nearly all of them produce two great big ears 8 to 9 ins. long with 10 rows of very large, pure white kernels which are deliciously sweet and tender.

Market gardeners who want to get the largest and finest sweet corn into market ahead of other growers will find the Pocahontas a very valuable kind. It is not only extra early but it has a large, handsome ear well filled out and of the best quality, which can be said of very few early varieties. It is the best extra early corn for home use as the quality is superb.

Important. Some dealers are offering Pocahontas corn, not Harris' selected strain, which is far inferior in size and quality. If you want the best get it direct from headquarters.

Our seed is all of our own growing and is carefully selected, all "sports" and poor ears being rejected. We are improving it each year.

Price: Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 15c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. \$1.65.

What Our Customers Say

"My Pocahontas corn was the finest corn raised in this section last year, and the Mimm's Hybrid was ahead of anything in its class."—Thos. B. Whipple, Gales Ferry, Conn.

"I wish to speak a word of praise for your Pocahontas corn. The greatest yielder I ever saw, and of fine quality."—Elmer E. Cook, South Otselic, N. Y.

Over \$133.00 from a peck of seed. Mr. F. A. Tabor, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., writes Aug. 11, 1913: "I have already sold \$133.00 worth of Pocahontas corn from the peck of seed I got of you and have not finished picking yet. Kendel's Early Giant looks good but will not give the number of ears to the acre as the Pocahontas and average but little larger."

\$126.00 per acre. Mr. Richard A. Persse, Fonda, N. Y., writes Feb. 11, 1913: "I planted one acre with Pocahontas Sweet corn the past year and sold \$126.00 worth of corn at wholesale price. Besides we gave a lot to our neighbors and friends and ate all we could ourselves."

MIMMS' HYBRID SWEET CORN—Large Ears, Medium Early

This corn was originated by one of our gardener friends, Mr. J. W. Mimms. It is the largest and best medium early corn we know of.

The ears are very large, often nearly a foot long, with 10 to 12 rows of large white kernels that are very sweet and delicious. The ears are longer than Stowell's Evergreen and not quite so large around. They mature long before Evergreen and always command a good price in market, on account of their large size and high quality. The stalks grow 7 feet tall and produce nearly twice as many ears per acre as the Evergreen.

Gardeners will do well to try this new strain. We are quite sure they will find it a valuable second early kind to come between the small extra early varieties and Evergreen. Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c; pk. \$1.75.

"The Mimms' Hybrid sweet corn is certainly fine. I have raised it two seasons and have had the best in the market."—E. B. Underhill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

"The Mimms' Hybrid corn sells for better money than any other kind on the Milwaukee market."—Alex. Cleveland, Milwaukee, Wis.

"BUTTERCUP"—A Delicious Yellow Sweet Corn

For quality—that is, sweetness, flavor and succulence—we have never seen a corn quite equal to the "Buttercup," unless it is Black Mexican.

Like the now well-known Golden Bantam, the "Buttercup" is a yellow sweet corn. The kernels are as yellow as June butter. This is an objection to it as a market variety, as people who do not know better think it old and tough because it is yellow; but for home use and a discriminating trade we think the "Buttercup" will be found very acceptable.

The ears are of good length (8 to 10 inches) and have 8 to 12 rows of large kernels of a rich butter yellow, and are most deliciously sweet, succulent and tender. It is medium early and quite prolific.

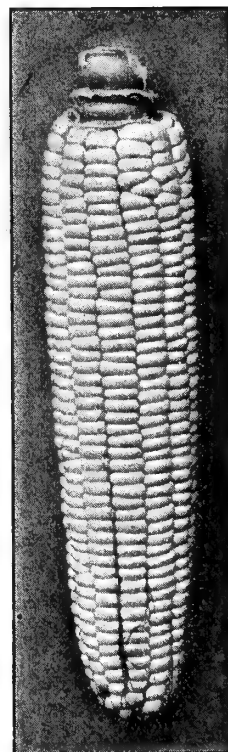
Compared with Golden Bantam the "Buttercup" has a larger ear and is of better quality and nearly if not quite as early.

We advise all our customers who appreciate good sweet corn to give the "Buttercup" a place in their gardens this season. Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c; 4 qts. \$1.10; pk. \$2.00.

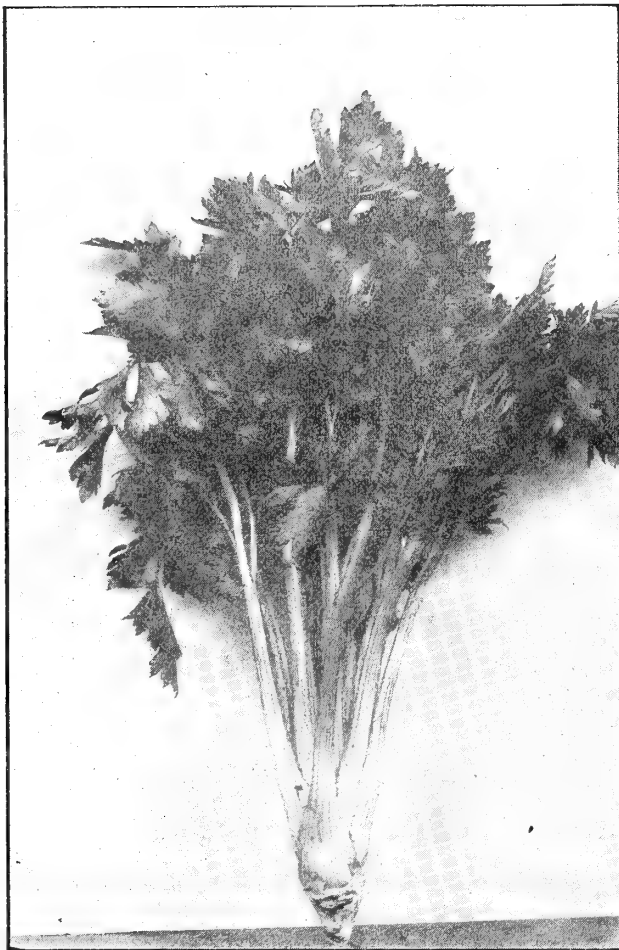
GOLDEN BANTAM CORN. We can furnish a fine strain of Golden Bantam corn, if you prefer it. See price under general list of sweet corn.

"I want to say the seeds I got of you last year were the best I ever had and the Buttercup corn was so fine everybody wanted it."—Frank E. Burton, Boston, March 18,

"I picked an ear of Buttercup corn 10 ins. long with 12 rows of kernels about 5 days later than the earliest corn put on the market here. So my Buttercup was only a trifle later than the first on the market."—G. V. Grinnell, Mystic, Conn.



Mimms' Hybrid Sweet Corn.



French's Success Celery

Crosby's Improved Egyptian Beet Harris' Selected Strain.

There is no earlier or better table beet than a first-class strain of Crosby's Egyptian. We have been raising seed of this beet for a number of years, and by taking great pains in selecting the roots used for seed production we have produced a strain that will satisfy the most critical gardener. The beets are globe-shaped, as shown in the photograph reproduced here, and are very smooth, with small tops and small tap root, and they are dark red all through. When selecting beets for raising seed a small piece is cut from each beet, and if the color is not dark red the beet is rejected, and of course a great many beets are rejected for other causes, such as too large tops, poor shape, etc. To raise seed in this careful manner costs a great deal, but we think any gardener can well afford to pay a little more for it than for seed raised in the usual way.

We are sure our strain will be found equal, and in most cases far superior, to any seed obtainable, no matter what the price.

There are some varieties claimed to be earlier than the Egyptian, but after trying them all we have failed to find one a day earlier than our strain of this variety, and most of them are later or inferior in shape and quality. We offer seeds of our own growing from the most carefully selected roots. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Crosby's Egyptian Beet. To meet the demand for cheaper seed of this variety. We offer some first-class seed, not of our own growing, but grown by a reliable grower. This seed will be found equal to that offered by other dealers at a higher price, and will be satisfactory to all except those who want beets of the most perfect shape and color. While the beets produced by this cheaper seed are of good shape and color they are not as uniform in these respects as those from seed of our own growing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; lb. 90c.

French's Success Celery The Best Celery for Winter Storing

For late use or market during February, March or April we know of no celery equal to this. It requires more time to blanch than some other kinds but it is just this quality that makes it so valuable for storage. If kept cold it will keep in good condition until April.

The stalks are of medium length, very compact, with well developed heart, solid and very crisp, and of superb quality and blanch snow white. The stalks are so brittle and crisp that they require extra care in handling.

The stalks never grow soft.

We highly recommend the French's Success for winter storing, either for market or home use. There is nothing better.

Since we introduced this variety a few years ago the demand for the seed has increased rapidly, nearly doubling every year, which is the best evidence that it meets the needs of large growers.

This variety is now being offered by other seedsmen who get their seed raised in California at low prices. Such seed is far inferior to our Northern grown seed.

We offer seed of our own growing from carefully selected stalks that we are sure will prove satisfactory in every respect.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50.

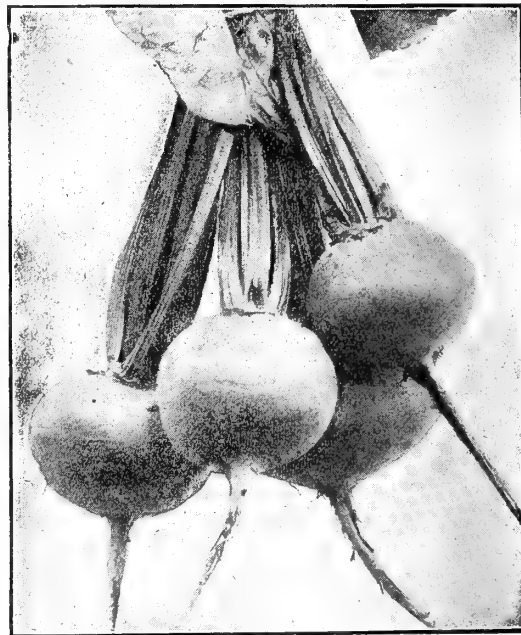
Columbia Celery

This celery is of the same habit of growth as the Golden Self-Blanching and has a slight yellow tinge to the stalks and foliage, and keeps better than that variety.

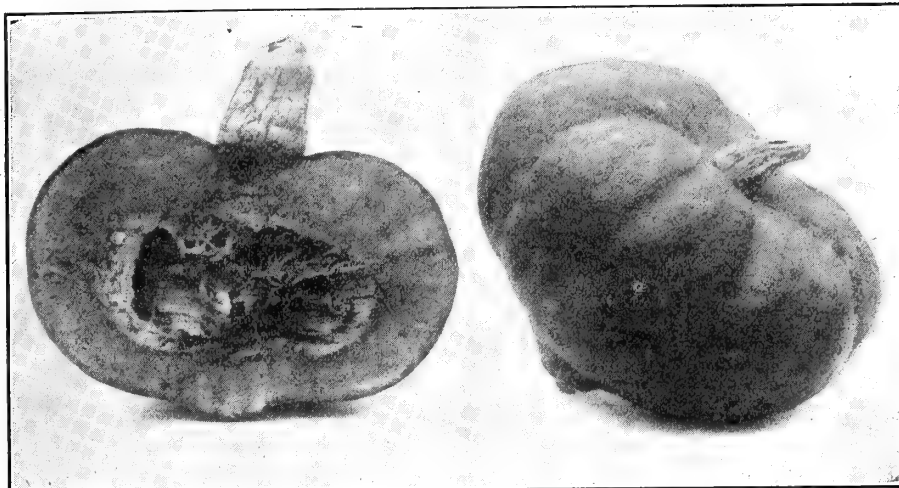
This is a valuable celery to follow Golden Self-Blanching. Stored at the same time it will be ready to use just as soon as the Self-Blanching is gone. The stalks are broad, thick and solid and of the highest quality and very attractive in appearance.

There has been much inferior seed of this variety sold which has prejudiced some growers against it. But when really well grown seed is used the Columbia is a fine celery and very satisfactory both for home use and market.

The seed we offer has been grown with great care and we are sure will please our customers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50.



Crosby's Improved Egyptian Beet



The "Quality" Squash

squash of high quality should try some of this kind. We got it from an old customer of ours who has been breeding it up for many years with the idea of improving its quality all the time. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Quality" Squash

In introducing this new variety we have decided to call it "Quality" because of its delicious quality when cooked.

It is not a large squash nor more prolific than other kinds, but the "real test of a pudding is in the eating" and so it is with a squash. After eating this new kind we are quite sure all will agree with us that it is the best squash they have ever eaten.

The thick orange yellow flesh cooks as dry as a good sweet potato, and is sweeter and finer flavored than any other kind we know of.

The fruit is of medium size, weighs from 5 to 10 lbs. and is of peculiar shape, as shown in the photograph above. The outside shell is green, thin and hard, while the flesh is very thick, deep orange in color and fine grained, sweet and delicious. It is a winter squash and will keep a long time.

Everyone who appreciates

IRONDEQUOIT MUSKMELON HARRIS' SELECTED STRAIN



Irondequoit
Muskmelon

This melon has been grown for a number of years by market gardeners near Rochester, and has proved so superior in every way that at present there is practically no other variety grown for that market.

The melons are nearly perfectly round, ribbed and covered with netting, as shown in the photograph reproduced here. The flesh is orange colored, thick, sweet and of the finest flavor. The melons grow quite large and are of handsome appearance. It is the finest strain of melons of the "Surprise" type we have ever seen. "Tip-Top" is another strain of this type, but the Irondequoit,

as we raise it, is larger, netted better, and is of finer quality and superior in every way.

One great advantage of this variety is that the melons will stand shipping better than other large kinds. They are quite firm and stand up well.

They are not quite as firm and hard as the Rocky Ford melon, but are better in this respect than almost any other large variety. They ripen medium early, and the vines are healthy and prolific.

We have a very fine strain of this seed of our own growing from the very finest melons. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.

Mr. Chas. F. Mitchell, Katonah, N. Y., writes Sept. 23, 1914.

"A word of praise for your Irondequoit melon. This is the first year that we raised this melon, and owing to its size I was afraid that our market would not take it, as they favored a smaller type of melon, but after I started to market them the demand became greater than the supply. The flavor is better than any other melon grown in this locality. We cater to the fancy retail trade and people have paid us as high as 25c per single melon in order to get them. This price was unknown here until we put the Irondequoit on the market. One customer said that it was the best melon she had ever eaten, with the exception of some that she had while in Paris, France. We shall plant this and Hoodoo exclusively next season."

Lewis' Perfection Muskmelon

The Lewis' Perfection melons grow very large, often weighing 15 to 20 lbs., and have very thick, deep orange colored flesh of high flavor and very sweet. The melons are dark green, netted and deeply ribbed. They ripen medium early and the vines are quite prolific.

When well grown this is a magnificent melon and well worth the extra care and high culture it should have.

This is an excellent melon for shipping as it will keep in good condition from three to five days after being picked. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.

The Famous Montreal Muskmelon

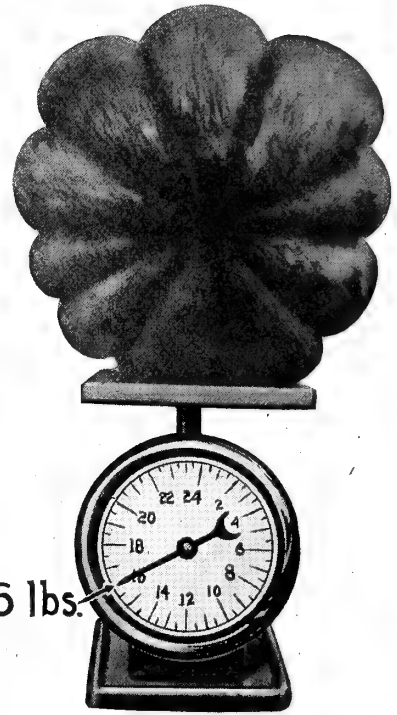
Those who visit Montreal in the melon season come back enthusiastic about the delicious melons grown there. So famous are these melons that they are sent to Boston and other large cities and sold at high prices, a single melon often selling for \$2.00 or more.

The seed of these melons is not usually offered for sale, but through the kindness of a friend living in Montreal we got a few seeds of the very best strain there grown. From these seeds we raised some of the most remarkable muskmelons we have ever seen. Melons as large as a half bushel measure and weighing over 30 lbs. were growing in great numbers all over the vines. The largest melon weighed 37 lbs.

The melons are almost perfectly round, deep ribbed and well netted. The flesh is very thick, light green, and when well grown in a favorable climate, of delicious flavor.

The best way to raise these melons is to start the plants in a hotbed or greenhouse as described in our pamphlet on culture of vegetables. Free if you ask for it.

Pkt. 20c; 3 pkts. 50c; oz. \$1.25.



Lewis' Perfection Muskmelon

Mr. G. R. Bennett, New Brunswick, N. J., writes:

"From the package of Montreal Muskmelon I raised three good hills and they averaged me about six dollars each. The largest melons bringing one dollar apiece. They weighed twenty pounds each."



Giant Crimson Pepper

Crimson Giant Pepper

This new pepper has proved to be one of the best of the large fruited sweet varieties.

It is as large as Chinese Giant, and is earlier and more prolific. It is larger than Ruby King and of better shape and more productive. The shape of the peppers is shown in the photograph reproduced here. We have picked many that stood 7 inches high and weighed over a pound each. A dozen of these immense peppers are often seen on a single plant. The flesh is very thick, and so mild and sweet that it can be eaten like an apple. This is the best very large, sweet pepper we have tried and we highly recommend it both for market and home use.

But like all very large peppers the plants are not as productive as the smaller varieties, such as Harris' Earliest and Neapolitan. These will produce twice as many peppers on a plant, but they are only one-half the size of Crimson Giant. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

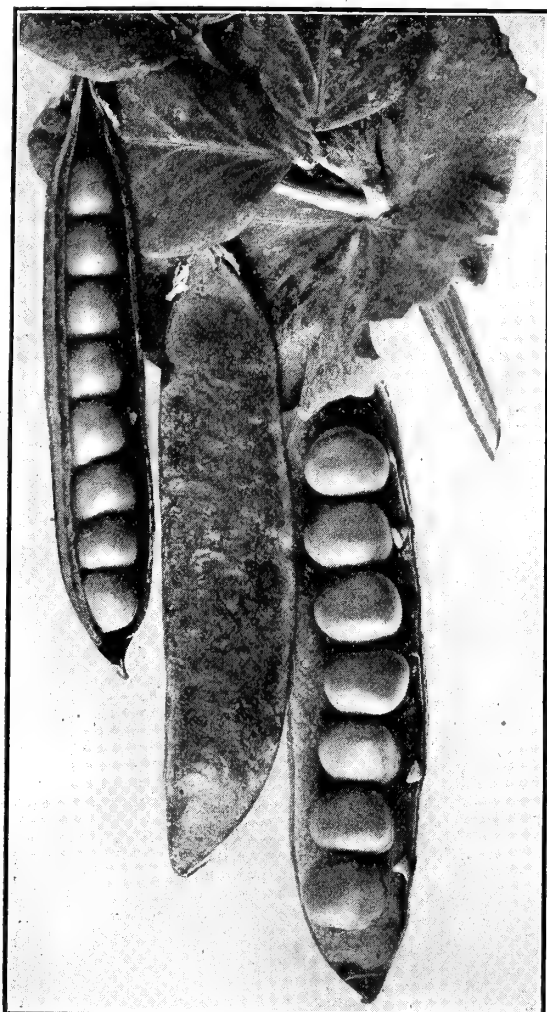
SCOTIA BEAN

If you want the very best, most tender and delicious "string beans" raise the Scotia.

It is a pole bean and should have some support for the vines, but can be grown without. The pods are long, perfectly round, straight, entirely stringless and of the very highest quality.

A few hills will produce enough for a family and will bear all through August and September when the earlier bush beans are gone. Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. \$2.00.

Directions for Culture We will send a pamphlet giving full directions for raising vegetables and flowers free with an order amounting to 50 cents or more, if requested.



Laxtonian Pea (Photograph)

A very fine early dwarf pea with very large pods

New Early Pea—"LAXTONIAN"

This new pea has the largest pods of any early variety we know of. The pods are 4 to 4½ inches long, being as large as Telephone, while they mature a week or 10 days earlier than that variety. The vines are strong and stocky, only about 18 inches tall, and produce heavy crops of large, handsome, dark green pods.

This pea is 2 or 3 days later than Thomas Laxton and Gradus, but has much larger pods than either. We are sure this pea will prove a valuable one both for the home garden and for market. The peas are large and of the very highest quality. Try a few this season. ½ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c; 4 qts. \$1.50; pk. \$2.85.

Little Marvel Pea

This new pea has certainly "made good." The more we see of it the better we like it. In our trial grounds it was the most prolific early dwarf pea.

While the pods are not as large as Laxtonian and Sutton's Excelsior, they are of good size, fully as large as Nott's Excelsior, and the vines produce much larger crops and they mature fully as early.

The peas are deep green and of the very finest quality.

The vines grow about 15 inches high and are covered with medium size pods well filled with peas.

We highly recommend this pea for the home garden and for market where a very large pod is not required.

½ pt. 15c; pt. 22c; qt. 40c; 4 qts. \$1.35; pk. \$2.50.

Dwarf Perfection PARSLEY

This is without doubt the finest parsley grown. The plant is of semi-dwarf habit, very compact, and of a beautiful bright green, while the leaves are very finely cut and curled and are extremely ornamental. The quality and flavor of the leaves are also very fine. Every market gardener should have some of this parsley. Its handsome appearance will sell it quickly and it is a profitable crop. No private gardener should be without it. It is an ornament to the garden and most useful for flavoring and garnishing.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Table of Rates for parcel post, how to ship by freight and express, etc., may be found on pages 2 and 3

HARRIS' NEW MODEL PARSNIP

We have been improving the old Hollow Crown Parsnip by careful selection for some years until we have obtained a very fine strain which we call "Harris' Model." The shape is shown in the photograph below.

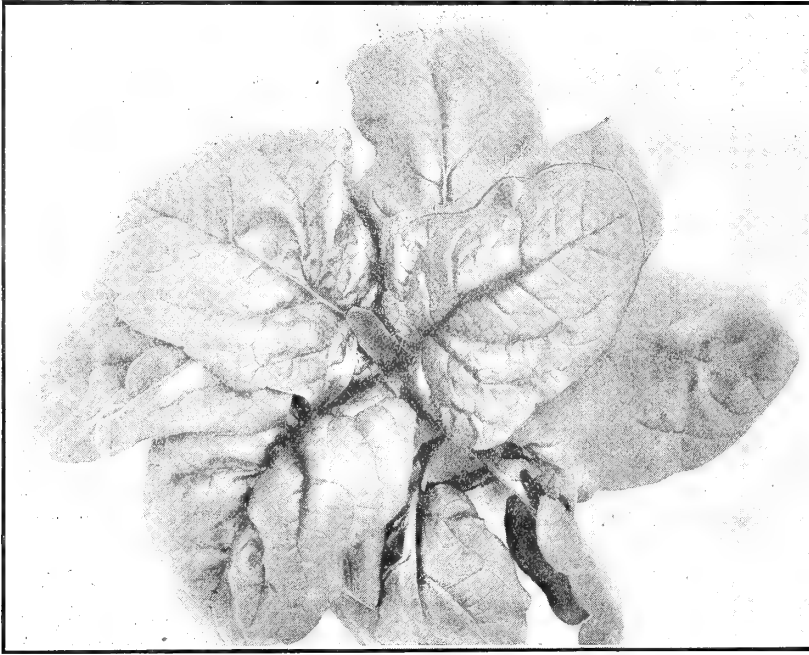
The parsnips grow to a good length, but not too long. The roots are smooth, snow white, and have practically no side roots or prongs. Their whiteness is quite remarkable and gives the roots a very attractive appearance.

Our seed is grown from very carefully selected roots and it will be found far superior to the seed usually sold. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.



Harris' New Model Parsnip (Photograph)

NEW SPINACH ESKIMO



Eskimo Spinach

The Eskimo Spinach has proved to be a good thing. Some of the largest growers say it does better than any other kind both for spring and fall sowing.

The leaves are broad, thick and slightly blistered and deep green. The plant grows rapidly and stands well without running to seed. It is larger, grows more rapidly and stands better than Long Standing.

It is also superior to any strain of "Large Thick-Leaf" spinach that we have ever seen.

The Eskimo has proved to be very hardy and is therefore valuable for sowing in the fall to winter over.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 25c.

New EXTRA EARLY Earliana Tomato (Langdon's Strain)

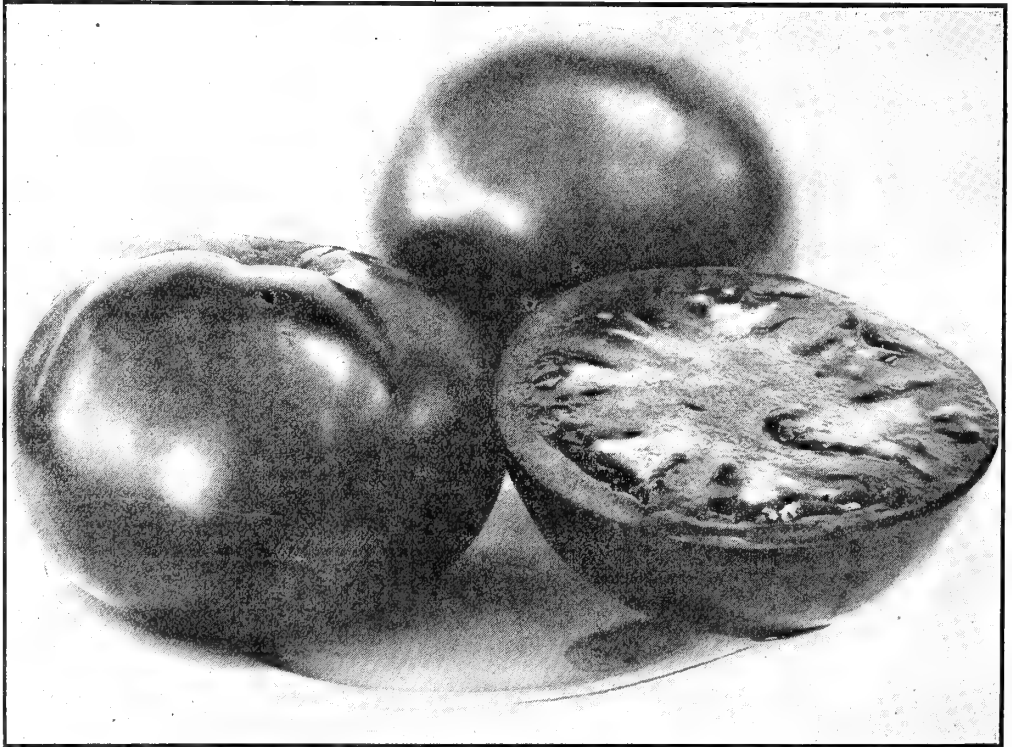
The Earliest and Best Strain of Earliana Tomato Now Grown.
It is a Week Earlier than the Old Earliana and Very Solid and Well Colored.

This new strain was developed from our stock of Earliana by one of our customers, Mr. H. P. Langdon, in the extreme Northern part of New York State where it is necessary to have very early varieties as the seasons are short.

The fruit not only ripens extremely early, but it is also very solid and colors well all over. The tomatoes are so solid that they produce very little seed — less than half as much as the ordinary strain of this variety.

We had quite a lot of plants of this new strain growing side by side with several other strains from different sources, including our own seed, all with same treatment in every way. The new strain ripened a week earlier than any other and produced a good picking of ripe fruit before any had ripened on the other plants.

Where extreme earliness is desired we advise all gardeners to use the new strain. The plants are hardly as vigorous as our own strain of Earliana, but they produce big crops on rich land.



We have some very choice seed of our own growing from Mr. Langdon's best bred seed, and we are sure it will please all our customers who use it.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50.

Best at the N. Y. State Fair.

A plate of these Earliana tomatoes from our seed field took first premium (\$20.00) at the N. Y. State Fair last September.

"BONNY BEST" TOMATO

This tomato is very early, and yet the fruit is as large, smooth, solid and well colored as the best late varieties. The objections to extra early kinds hitherto has been that the fruit is not as smooth or well colored as the later varieties, and therefore does not sell as well after the better fruit comes into the market. The "Bonny Best," however, can compete with any tomato grown, either early or late.

The Bonny Best is not quite as early as the Earliana of the best strain, but it will ripen some fruit nearly as early, and the bulk of the crop but very little later. It has much more healthy and vigorous vines than Earliana and is very prolific. On good soil the ground is literally covered with beautiful large, smooth tomatoes, of the most brilliant red, colored evenly all over—no green around the stem, as in the case with all other extra early tomatoes of good size. The great advantage of this new tomato is that the fruit is so large and handsome and of such fine quality it will bring the top price all through the season. With any other

early kind after the late varieties come into the market, you have to sell at lower prices on account of the inferior size and color of the fruit.

"I have found your tomato seed very fine. The strain of Bonny Best you have is certainly extra. The crop I grew last year could not be beaten in this country. A lot of the fruit was as large as the Stone. I had a number of gardeners look at them and they say they never saw better fruit or heavier crop on vines."—S. J. Cook, Dunkirk, N. Y.

"You cannot recommend your Bonny Best tomato too highly. I have tested several kinds and find them the best. Every tomato being perfect. I canned 100 bushels of them last fall."—J. C. Dane, Lakeport, N. H.

There is no handsomer looking tomato than Bonny Best, early or late.

The seed we offer is all of our own growing, and will be found of the very highest quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50.

New White Hebron Potato

The old Beauty of Hebron has been a very popular potato for twenty years or more. It is early, productive and of high quality. The only objection to it was that it was red.

We now have, thanks to our friend, Mr. Charles L. Todd, a new white Hebron which resembles the old variety in all respects, except color.

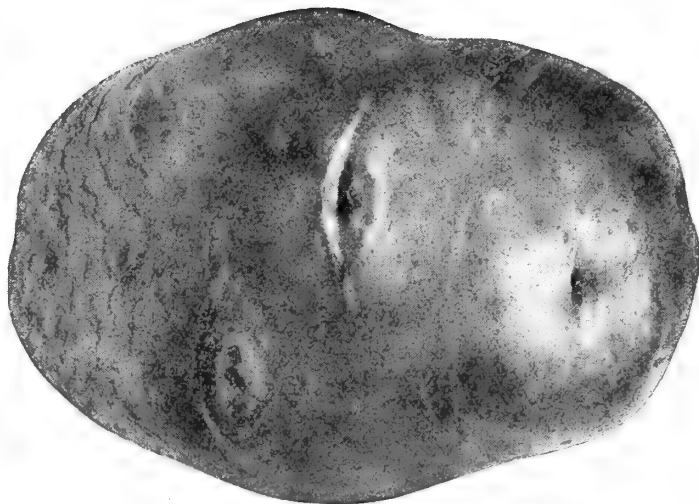
The new White Hebron is a remarkably vigorous grower, having strong healthy vines, free from blight or disease of any kind. While the vines do not die down as soon as some other kinds, yet the potatoes grow so rapidly that they reach a remarkable size nearly if not quite as early as any kind grown.

In our trial grounds last summer we had a dozen early kinds planted side by side and the White Hebron had the largest potatoes under the vines July 4th when they were ready to use. The potatoes will, however, grow a long time after that date and produce a large crop of handsome, pure-white potatoes.

The potatoes are medium long, with smooth white skin and numerous shallow eyes, and are of high quality.

We are sure this new kind will be found one of the most productive early varieties, valuable for home use and profitable for market.

Pk. 75c; bu. \$1.75; sack (165 lbs.) \$4.50.



New White Hebron

New Golden Rural Potato

This is practically a "blight proof" potato. The vines grow with remarkable vigor, with thick stout stalks, and heavy deep green leaves, and completely cover the ground.

The potatoes are round, flattened and of a beautiful golden russet color with very few and shallow eyes. The quality of these potatoes is superb.

People who have trouble with potatoes blighting and not yielding well should raise some of these new Golden Rurals. The vines will keep healthy and green until the potatoes are fully matured, or until they are killed by frost.

The Golden Rural will yield good crops where other varieties would be complete failures.

Our crop of this new variety the past season was the finest lot of potatoes we ever raised. The vines were sturdy, strong, dark green and without a sign of blight or disease of any kind. The potatoes grow well distributed in the hill and of such uniform size that an over-grown one could hardly be found, even where the yield was running over 300 bushel per acre.

The potatoes run not over large, 7 to 9 in a hill, practically all of nice size for table use, 1-3 to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound each.

This is a late variety and should be planted before June 1st to get a fully matured crop.

On account of its high quality this potato is excellent for home use as well as market.

Pk. 75c; bu. \$1.60; sack (165 lbs.) \$4.00.

COMPLETE LIST OF Harris' Vegetable Seeds for 1915

The various kinds of seeds are arranged in alphabetical order. That is, names commencing with "A" like Asparagus, come first, followed by those beginning with B, C, etc., so that any vegetable wanted can be easily found.

Direction for Cultivation.

We issue a little pamphlet called "Cultivation of Vegetables and Flowers," which will be sent free with all orders amounting to 50c or more, if requested.

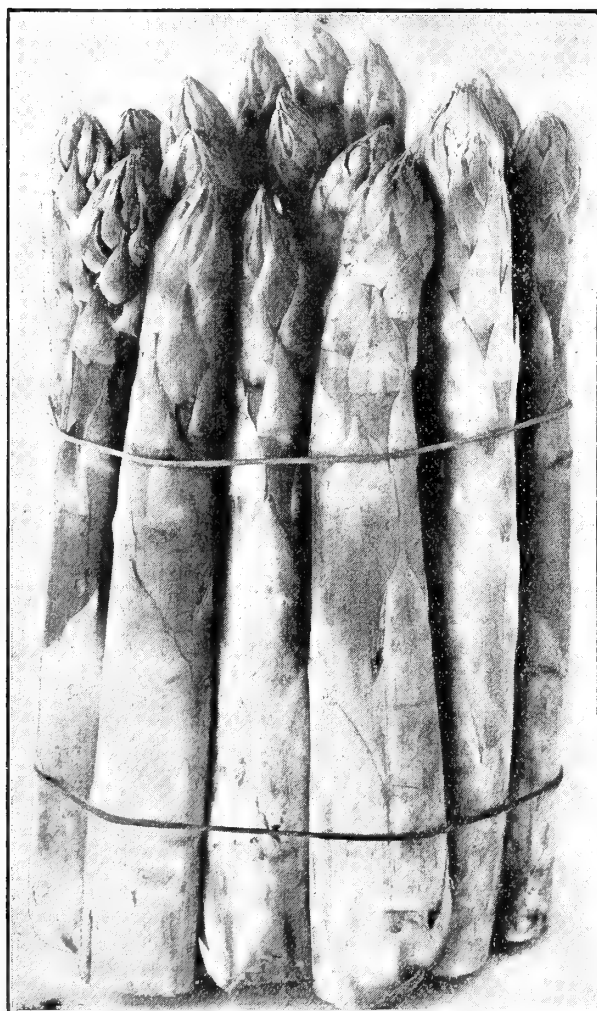
Artischoke (Gr.)

ARTICHOKE

Artiocca (It.)

The French or Globe Artichoke is largely used as a vegetable and is entirely different from the tuberous or Jerusalem Artichoke. The Globe Artichoke is a perennial and produces the flower buds, which are used for food, the second year after sowing the seed. North of Virginia the plants require protection in winter. The seed is sown early in the spring. Cover the crowns of the plants with coal ashes as soon as the ground freezes.

Large Green Globe. The standard variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.



Argenteuil Asparagus

ASPARAGUS

Spargel (Gr.)

Sparagio (It.)

Asparagus Seeds. To raise asparagus from seed the seed should be sown early in the spring. One ounce of seed will sow 75 feet of row and produce about 250 plants. The plants may be set in the permanent bed when either one or two years old.

Giant Argenteuil. A French variety, said to be larger than any other kind. It is becoming very popular in this country where known. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 18c; lb. 50c.

Conover's Colossal. The old standard sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 18c; lb. 45c.

Palmetto. This is one of the best varieties. It produces large, light green shoots early in the season, and is said to be less subject to rust than any other kind. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 18c; lb. 45c.

Asparagus Roots. We raise large quantities of asparagus roots on our own farm, and can furnish roots that are much larger and stronger than those usually sold. They are raised from thin seedling and given the best of care so they are large, strong and vigorous. Many roots that are sold at low prices are raised by sowing the seed thick and so getting more roots per acre, but they are always poor, small and weak and never produce good results. It is of the greatest importance to have large thrifty plants to start with. Poor plants will never make a good bed. For family use 100 roots set out two feet apart will make a fair size bed. If good 2-year-old roots are used cutting may commence the following spring after setting—not the first year.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL. 1-year-old roots, per doz. 25c; 50 roots 50c; 100 roots 75c; 1000 roots \$4.00. 2-year-old roots, per doz. 40c; 50 roots 75c; 100 roots \$1.25; 500 or more at \$1.00 per 100.

PALMETTO. We can furnish both 1-year-old and 2-year-old roots of this variety at the same prices as for Giant Argenteuil quoted above. Price on larger lots of either variety will be quoted by letter.

Note. If roots are to be sent by Parcel Post postage must be added to the price given above for quantities over 1 dozen. 100 1-year-old roots weigh 6 lbs.; 200 2-year-old roots weigh about 20 lbs.

Start an Asparagus Bed

It is not as difficult to raise asparagus as many people think. Simply set out the roots in good garden soil and keep the bed free from weeds and the following spring you can cut delicious asparagus. Full directions for culture will be sent to any one ordering roots, if requested.

TWO GOOD BEANS

MICHIGAN WHITE WAX. The great advantage of this variety is that it has pure white beans which can be used or sold for table use when dry. With this variety you can use the pods for "snaps" as long as they are in fit condition and afterward use all the remaining beans when ripe and dry instead of wasting them. The pods are deep butter yellow and of high quality.

(See prices on page 20)

FULL MEASURE. Although not a strictly new variety, this excellent bean is not as well known as it should be. It is certainly one of the very best green podded varieties. The pods are long, straight, thick, almost round, entirely stringless and of an attractive light green color and are of high quality. The plant is vigorous and remarkably productive. Compared with Stringless Green-pod and Giant Stringless Valentine, the Full Measure is 2 or 3 days later, but has longer and straighter pods and produces much larger yields.

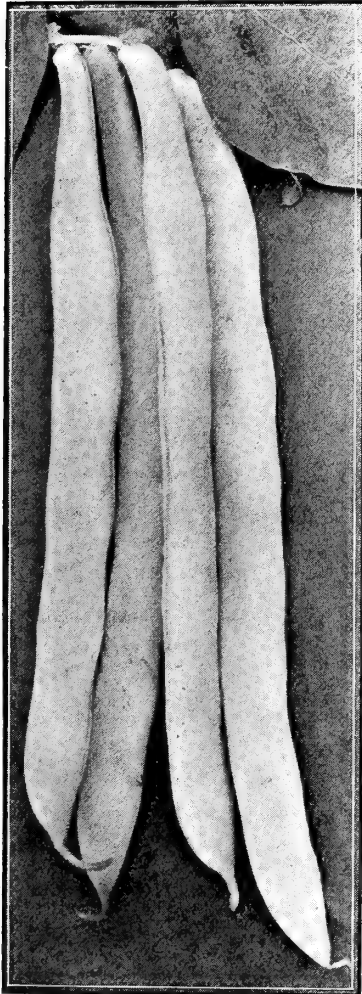
Bohen (Gr.)

BEANS

Faginoli (It.)

Notes on Varieties

Of the Wax of yellow podded garden beans, Valentine Wax is the earliest, is very prolific and of fine quality. The new Michigan White Wax has pure white beans which can be used for baking when ripe, while the pods are of fine quality when young. Wardwell's Kidney Wax is early, and has very long pods, while Round Pod Kidney Wax differs only in shape of the pods, which are round instead of flat. Burpee's New Kidney Wax has narrower and thicker pods than Wardwell's and is more prolific. The Hudson Wax is two weeks later, more vigorous and prolific, and is free from rust and blight, but not of the best quality. Davis' White Wax is early and prolific, and the pods resemble Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but are not of as good quality. Currie's Rust-Proof has short, thick, deep yellow pods of fine quality and nearly rust-proof. The dry beans are black. The Improved Rust-Proof Golden Wax has straight, flat pods of medium length, early and is quite free from rust. Crystal Wax has small, round, very light green or nearly white pods, which are of the finest quality. It matures two weeks later than Valentine Wax, and is excellent to follow that variety for home use.

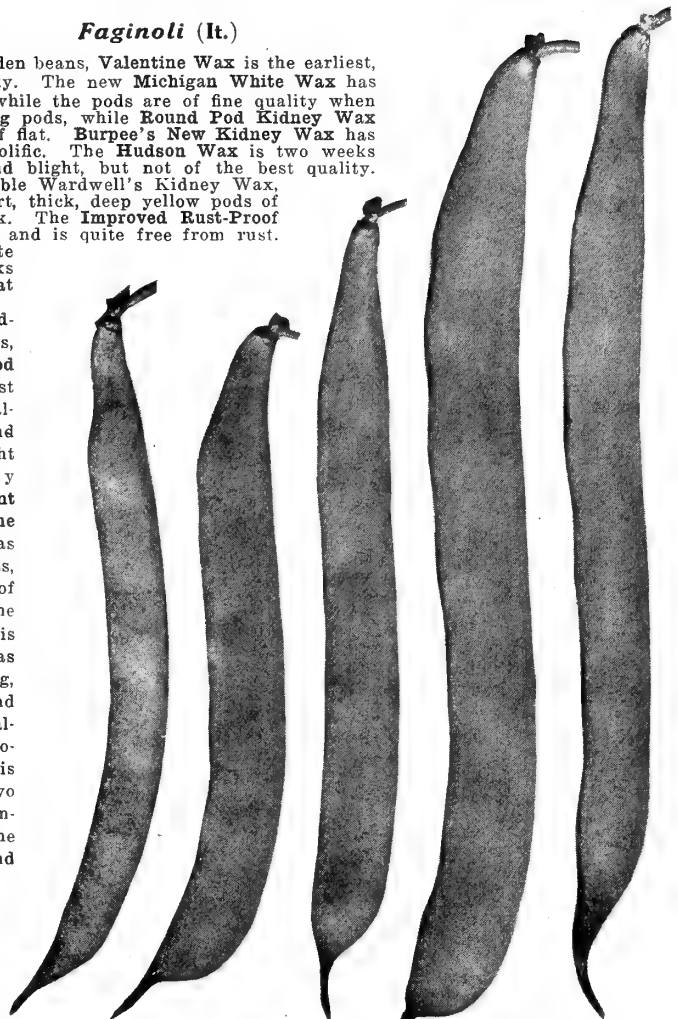


Burpee's New Kidney Wax Bean

Of the green podded garden varieties, Stringless Green Pod is one of the earliest and is of fine quality with large round stringless pods, light green and nearly straight. Giant Stringless Valentine is more prolific, has large, stringless, light green pods of high quality. The Black Valentine is just as early, has pods fully as long, but not so thick, and is not of as fine quality, but is very prolific. Bountiful is only a day or two later, has long, slender, flat pods of the finest quality, and perfectly stringless. Continues in bearing a long time and; is very prolific.

Full Measure is very prolific, as early as Bountiful and has thicker pods of high quality. Refugee is still later and has long, straight, round, light green pods, of fine quality when young.

For shelling green, Dwarf Limas are of the best quality, but are more difficult to raise than Ruby Dwarf Horticultural and Goddard or Boston Favorite, both of which are very hardy, prolific and easily raised, and of fair quality for succotash, but far inferior to Limas.



Valentine Wax

Michigan White Wax

Currie's Rust-Proof

Wardwell's

Davis Wax

WAX OR YELLOW PODDED BUSH BEANS

SEEDS BY PARCEL POST

Seeds can now be sent by mail at much lower rates than formerly. To places within 150 miles the postage rate is only 1c per lb. (except the first pound which is 5c). If you live within 150 miles you can have a peck of beans (for instance) sent from here and delivered at your door for 20c. See rates, page 2.

When seeds are ordered sent by parcel post the necessary postage must be added.

Of Dwarf or Bush Limas there are three distinct types of which Burpee's is the largest, having large flat beans, fully as large as those of the old pole Limas. Burpee's Improved belongs in the large Lima class, but has thicker and heavier beans than the old strain. Dreer's and the new "Fordhook" have round or "potato" beans, and Henderson's has small, flat beans, which mature a little earlier than the other two. Henderson's is very hardy and prolific, and will succeed anywhere, but the beans are only half the size of Burpee's.

Of FIELD BEANS, Boston Marrow or Marrowfat, is the largest white bean, and always brings higher prices in the market than the smaller Marrow Pea bean, which is earlier and more prolific. In favorable seasons and on good soil, Boston Marrow will produce large and profitable crops, and the same may be said of the Red Kidney, which is also later than the Marrow Pea, and requires better land.

CULTURE. Garden beans of the dwarf or bush varieties are usually sown in rows 2 feet apart, dropping the seed 2 inches apart in the row. Do not sow until the ground is warm and danger of frost is past.

Dwarf Lima beans should be planted 18 or 20 inches apart in the row, dropping 2 or 3 seeds in a place. The rows

should be 3 feet apart. Do not plant until the ground is thoroughly warm. In this locality the last week in May or first of June is the proper time to plant. Cover the seed only about 1 inch deep.

VALENTINE WAX BEAN. We think this is the earliest wax bean now grown. It is also remarkably prolific, the vines being literally covered with their clear yellow pods, which are as round as a pencil and about the same size and of good length. The pods are of the finest quality, being very tender and without strings. See price list below.

BURPEE'S NEW KIDNEY WAX. This new bean resembles the well known Wardwell's Kidney Wax, except that the pods are narrower and rounder and of a lighter shade of yellow, which makes them more attractive in appearance and they are really of better quality, being thick, brittle and entirely stringless. The vines are very productive, healthy and vigorous, and produce a great crop of long, slender, yellow pods which are often 6 inches in length, and seem to be very free from rust.

The pods mature the same time as Wardwell's Kidney Wax and similar kinds, being as early as any variety except Valentine Wax.

HARRIS' VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR 1915

GIANT STRINGLESS VALENTINE. We consider this the best early green-podded dwarf bean with round pods. It is remarkably prolific and the pods are of the highest quality. As early as the old Valentine and has larger pods.

BOUNTIFUL. A very superior green-pod variety, with long, flat pods that are thick, stringless, and of the very best quality, being tender, meaty and of fine flavor. Although an early variety it continues bearing a long time, so it is valuable for home garden.

PRICE LIST OF DWARF BEANS

Four quarts of one variety will be supplied at half the peck price. For price per bushel see our Wholesale Price List

WAX OF BUTTER BEANS	Pkt.	Pint	Quart	Peck
Valentine Wax, the earliest kind, round pods, fine quality....	\$0 06	\$0 17	\$0 30	\$2 00
Michigan White Wax, new. See description page 18.....	06	17	30	2 00
Burpee's New Kidney Wax. Described on page 19.....	06	20	35	2 25
Wardwell's Kidney Wax, very large flat pods of deep butter yellow. Early and of high quality	06	20	35	2 10
Round Pod Kidney Wax, like Wardwell's, but has round pod..	06	15	25	1 75
Hodson Wax, very prolific, yielding nearly twice as much as other kinds. Quite late; pods long, straight and handsome, but only of fair quality	06	17	30	1 90
Davis White Wax, very hardy and prolific, of only fair quality	06	17	30	1 75
Crystal Wax, late, fine for home use, tender and delicious....	10	20	35	2 25
Improved Rust-Proof Golden Wax, early and good	06	15	25	1 70
Currie's Rust-Proof Black Wax (Improved Black Wax). Flat, deep yellow pods of good quality, very hardy and prolific.	06	20	35	2 00
GREEN PODDED GARDEN BEANS				
Full Measure. See description, page 18.....	06	15	25	1 60
Stringless Green Pod, round pods of high quality	06	17	30	1 75
Giant Stringless Valentine. The best early green-podded bush bean. See description above.	06	17	30	1 75
Black Valentine, very early and prolific and one of the most profitable market varieties, but not of high quality	06	15	25	1 50
Bountiful, very prolific and of fine quality	06	15	25	1 60
Improved Round-pod Valentine, extra early, very prolific....	06	15	25	1 60
Refugee, or 1,000 to 1, round, light green pods of good quality when young	06	15	25	1 60
Goddard or Boston Favorite, for shelling green	06	15	25	1 50
Ruby Dwarf Horticultural, better than the old Horticultural.	06	17	30	1 75

Note. Postage must be added to above prices if beans are to be sent by Parcel Post. A pint weighs 1 pound; quart, 2 pounds; peck, 15 pounds.

BUSH LIMA BEANS

BURPEE'S IMPROVED. This new strain of Burpee's Bush Lima has beans of larger size and deeper green color than the old strains and the vines are more true to the bush form with fewer runners. The beans are both larger and thicker than the old form, and the pods are also larger. For market, whether the beans are sold shelled or in the pod, this new strain will be found superior on account of its larger size and better color. Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; 4 qts. \$1.15; pk. \$2.25.

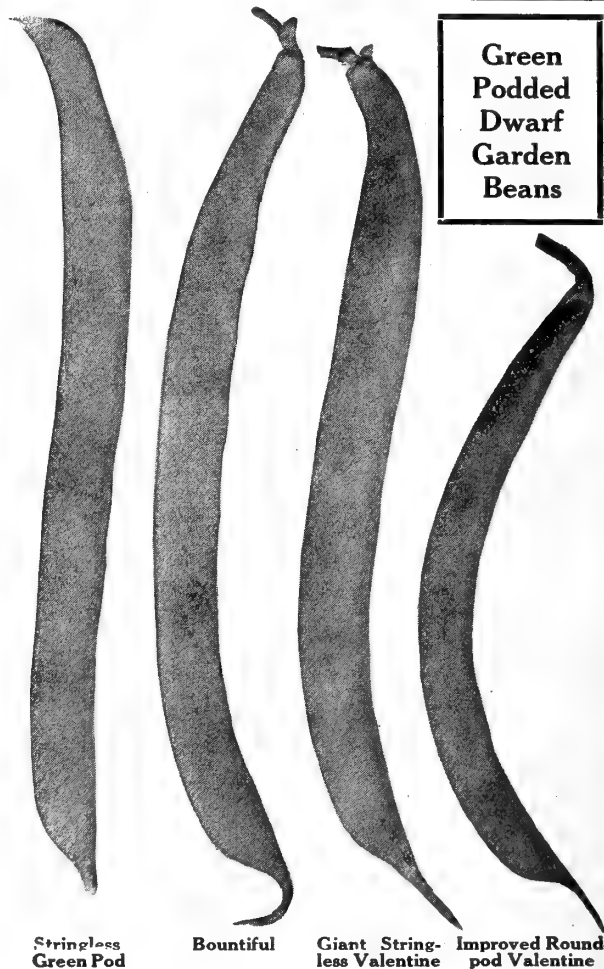
BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA.—New Wonder Strain. This improved strain bears larger crops and is earlier than the old and original variety. The beans are as large as the pole limas and of equally fine quality, while they mature earlier and are far less trouble to raise. It is the earliest large podded Lima, and with us the most prolific. Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. \$2.25.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA. This is a remarkable improvement on the old Dreer's Bush Lima. It is so much better in every way that it will certainly displace the old variety. The pods are larger and of better quality and deep green in color. The vines are more vigorous and productive and the beans mature earlier.

Those who prefer the thick "Potato" Limas will find this new strain far superior to any other. Pkt. 10c; pt. 22c; qt. 40c; 4 qts. \$1.50; pk. \$2.85.

DREER'S OR "POTATO" BUSH LIMA. Large, thick, nearly round beans of good quality. Not as large or prolific as Fordhook, which is superior in every respect. Pkt. 10c; pt. 22c; qt. 40c; pk. \$2.85.

For Pole Limas see next page.



FIELD BEANS—For Use Dry	Pkt.	½ Pt.	Pint	Quart	Peck	Bu.
Boston Marrow, or White Marrowfat, large, plump, white beans of high quality, later than Marrow Pea	\$0 06	\$0 12	\$0 15	\$0 25	\$1 25	\$4 50
Marrow Pea, or White Navy, small, early, prolific.....	06	12	13	20	1 00	3 85
Red Kidney, red, kidney-shaped, late	06	12	15	25	1 40	5 00

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

Beans of this class should have some kind of support on which to climb. Poles are usually placed in the ground and the beans planted around them in a circle.

NOTES ON VARIETIES. Of the pole limas *Early Leviathan* is the earliest and has large pods and is the best variety for either home use or market. *King of the Garden* is later, but has very large pods. *Challenger Lima* has thick, nearly round beans which are large and of good quality. This is an improved strain of Dreer's or Potato Lima and is superior to that old variety in every way. *Golden Cluster Wax* has large, deep yellow pods that are entirely stringless and of the highest quality as a snap bean. It is wonderfully prolific. *Scotia* is a green podded snap bean of very superior quality and remarkably productive. *Wentucky Wonder* is similar to *Scotia*, but is earlier and not of quite as good quality. The pods are very long, deep green and of fine quality when young. *Golden Carmine Podded Horticultural* is a bean that can be used either as a "snap bean" or shelled green like limas. It is by far the best variety of this class. It has large, yellow, waxy pods that are of excellent quality.

Lima and Other Pole Beans

	Pkt.	Pint	Quart	Peck
<i>Early Leviathan Lima</i> , the best and earliest large pole Lima..	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$1 85
<i>King of the Garden Lima</i> , very large pods and beans.....	10	15	25	1 75
<i>Large White Lima</i>	10	15	25	1 75
<i>Challenger Lima</i> —Improved Dreer's or Potato Lima	10	18	30	1 75
<i>Golden Cluster Wax</i>	10	22	40	.....
<i>Golden Carmine-podded Horticultural</i>	10	20	40	2 25
<i>Speckled Cranberry, or London Horticultural</i>	10	18	30	.....
<i>Scarlet Runner</i> , ornamental vine, bright red flowers, very handsome	10	25	45	.....
<i>Kentucky Wonder</i> , early, green-podded and very prolific.....	10	18	30	1 75
<i>Scotia</i> , the most delicious snap bean. (See page 14.).....	10	18	30	1 80
<i>Lazy Wife</i> , very productive of large, flat, green pods; entirely stringless and of fine quality	10	18	30	1 75

Four quarts of any variety will be supplied at half the peck price

Ruebe (Gr.)

BEETS

Barbabetola (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow sixty feet of row. Ten pounds will sow an acre in rows 18 inches apart.

Beets can be sown early in the spring, and again a few weeks later for a succession. It is an excellent plan to sow some in July for use in the fall. These young beets can be put in a pit or root cellar and covered with sand, and will keep in nice, tender condition for use in winter.

Crosby's Egyptian, Harris' Selected Strain. This is one of the earliest, handsomest and best beets for market and home use. Our selected strain will be found very fine. See page 12. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.
CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. As usually sold. Pkt.. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 28c; lb. 95c.

Crimson Globe, The advantage of this beet is that it grows very rapidly and is, therefore ready to use earlier than other kinds. The beets are round or globe-shaped, and of a bright red, not as dark color as *Detroit Dark Red*. The quality is fine and the beets remain in good condition for the table until they are fully grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

Detroit Dark Red. A medium early globe-shaped beet of excellent quality. It is especially esteemed on account of its dark red color which extends entirely through the beet, and without the light colored rings seen in some varieties. The beets are smooth and handsome and are now being largely used for canning as well as for the market. It retains its good quality even after it gets large, and is an excellent variety on this account for fall use as well as for spring. We have a very fine strain of this beet, being of uniform globe-shape, small tops and very dark red. Pkg. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

Eclipse. This is one of the earliest and handsomest beets grown. The beets are globe-shaped, smooth and with very small tops, and are of the best quality. Not of as dark color as *Crosby's Egyptian* or *Detroit Dark Red*. We offer a superior strain of seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 95c.

Edmunds' Blood Turnip. A fine strain of the popular blood turnip beet. The beets are round and smooth, deep red and of fine quality even when fully grown. Very popular for market as well as for home use. Larger and a little later than *Eclipse*. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD RED. Roots long, smooth and very dark red. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. We have an excellent strain of this old favorite. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

EARLY BASSANO. Large and of excellent quality, rather light in color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

SWISS CHARD, or SEA KALE BEET

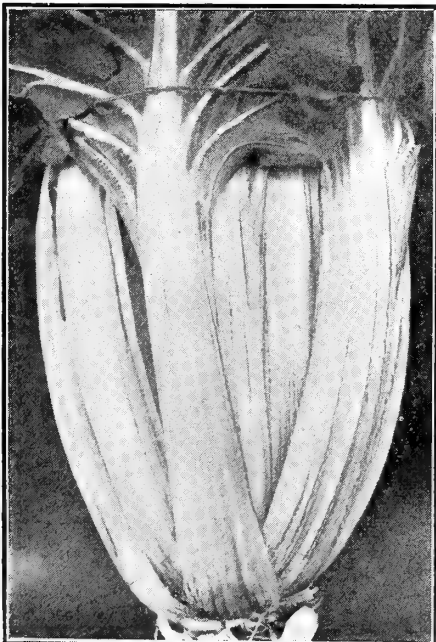
Beisskohl (Gr.)

Bieta (It.)

Swiss Chard is a beet grown for its leaves. The mid-rib when boiled makes delicious greens, or the leaves may be boiled and served as spinach. Sown in the spring the leaves are soon ready to eat, and will continue to grow all through the summer and fall. If given a little protection it will survive the winter and make excellent greens early in the spring.

LUCULLUS. A new variety with curled leaves like a Savoy cabbage. The plant grows nearly 2 feet high and the stem and leaves are very large and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

SILVER LEAF. Large smooth leaves with silvery white stems which are tender and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.



Swiss Chard—Silver Leaf

M A N G E L W U R Z E L S A N D S U G A R B E E T S

Most economical and valuable food for cattle and sheep

There is no crop more valuable for feeding cows and sheep than mangels and sugar beets. Considering the fact that it is easy to raise 40 tons or more per acre and that the whole root is perfectly digestible, there being no waste as is the case with corn stalks or other coarse fodder, there is no other food more economical. Not only this, but cows fed on mangels during the winter will give more and better milk than they will on any other food. Sheep also are much healthier and ewes with lambs give more milk, and therefore raise better lambs than if fed only dry food. It is the poorest kind of economy to try to get along without them.

CULTURE. Any soil that will raise good crops of corn or potatoes will do for mangels. Sow in May, in rows 2 feet apart. Seed may be sown with a grain drill, but a hand drill is better. It requires about 8 or 10 lbs. of seed per acre. Plants should be thinned out to 1 foot apart when a few inches high. Mangels are also easily transplanted and may be sown thickly and the plants set out a foot apart in the rows. In this way you get a perfectly even stand of plants.

Danish Yellow Giant Mangel

Yields larger crops than any other variety.

The roots grow to a very large size, of a deep yellow color, and are smooth and handsome, having small tops and very few side roots. They grow over two-thirds above ground, so that they can be harvested with very little trouble.

Although these mangels are not quite as rich in sugar as some of the smaller beets, yet they yield so much more that they produce more actual dry matter per acre than other kinds.

When different varieties of mangels are planted together the contrast between this new variety and other kinds is very marked, the Danish Yellow Giant being far ahead in size and vigor of growth and yields 100 bushels more per acre than any other kind. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 12c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. or more at 25c per lb.

Crimson King. This is a greatly improved type of Red Mangel. The roots grow much larger around than the old Mammoth Long Red and are of higher feeding value, being unusually sweet, and yields more. This variety produces immense crops and keeps perfectly all winter. Undoubtedly the best Red Mangel now grown.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. or more at 25c per lb.

GIANT YELLOW ECKENDORF. This new mangel makes immense roots nearly the same size from top to bottom, having very blunt ends and small tap root. The mangels grow two-thirds above ground and are very easily pulled. They often weigh 20 lbs. or more and produce immense yield of roots of high quality. This variety is especially adapted to shallow soils. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 12c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. or more at 25c per lb.



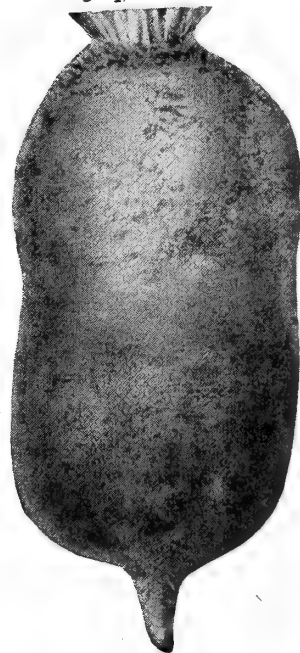
Danish Yellow Giant Mangel

NEW "HALF-SUGAR" MANGEL. This mangel or giant sugar beet is intermediate between the large mangels and the sugar beets. The roots are white with red tops, and grow to a large size, oval in shape, growing half out of the ground, and have small tops. The roots contain a higher percentage of sugar, and are therefore more valuable for feeding than the larger and coarser mangels. The giant sugar beet yields much larger crops than any other kind of sugar beet and nearly as much per acre as the largest mangels. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 12c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. or more, 22c per lb.

GIANT YELLOW INTERMEDIATE. The roots are in shape intermediate between the Globe and Long Mangels. The color is deep orange yellow and the quality is first-class. In yield this variety is not quite equal to Danish Yellow Giant, which is much the same in shape and color. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 12c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. or more, at 22c per lb.

GOLDEN TANKARD. Roots about the same shape as the Intermediate, but the flesh is yellow all the way through. In all other respects it resembles the Giant Yellow Intermediate very closely. We have a very fine selected strain of this variety. The roots grow very uniform in shape and the flesh is of a deep yellow color. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 12c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. or more, at 22c per lb.

MAMMOTH LONG RED, or Norbiton Giant. This variety has produced the largest yield of any kind of mangel at the field trials held at Cornell University. The quality of the roots for feeding is high. The roots grow very large and keep well. We have an unusually fine strain of seed of this variety. The mangels grow larger around than the older "Long Red," and are smoother and better in every way. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 28c; 5 lbs. or more, at 22c per lb.



Giant Yellow Eckendorf

HARRIS' YELLOW GLOBE. Roots perfectly round, smooth and with very small tops. Easily harvested and yields large crops. Will keep better than any other variety. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs or more, at 35c per lb.

LANE'S IMPROVED SUGAR BEET. A very fine strain of sugar beet for stock. The roots grow to a large size and partly above ground, and are rich, sweet and of high feeding value. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. or more, at 30c per lb.

Rosenkohl (Gr.)**BRUSSELS SPROUTS****Cavoli di Bruxelles (It.)**

1 oz. of seed will produce 3000 plants.

A delicious vegetable that is becoming very popular in all large markets. It should be more largely grown in private gardens, as it affords fresh green sprouts in the late fall and winter when other vegetables are gone. It is cultivated like cabbage. Sow the seed in the open ground in May and set out the plants the middle of June 2½ feet apart. The sprouts that grow along the stem are picked off and cooked like cabbage or cauliflower and are very delicate and fine flavored.

Long Island Improved Dwarf. A popular variety on Long Island where this vegetable is grown on a large scale for market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

Hercules. The plants grow 2½ feet high and the stems are well covered with large solid "sprouts." One of the best varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.

DANISH IMPROVED. A fine new variety that produces uniformly nice, solid sprouts. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

Plants. We can furnish Brussels sprouts plants at proper time for transplanting. See Plant Department, last pages of this catalogue.

Kraut (Gr.)**CABBAGE****Cavola cappuccio (It.)**

One ounce of seed will produce 1000 to 2000 plants sown in open ground, or 3000 if sown in frames. It requires about 6 ounces of seed to produce plants for an acre of ground.

The Best Cabbage Seed.

We have raised cabbage seed for 30 years. Being situated in one of the best cabbage growing regions in the country, we have long made a specialty of raising cabbage seed, and have been able, by selecting the very best heads for seed, to breed up some very fine strains of cabbage that will satisfy the requirements of the most critical grower. You can buy cheaper seed, but you can't get any better seed than Harris' cabbage seed at any price.

Methods of Culture. To get very early cabbage in the Northern states the seeds should be sown in hotbeds in February or March, or about six weeks before the ground outside is ready to receive the plants. For medium early crop the seed of early kinds like Enkhuizen Glory, Copenhagen Market, Burpee's All Head and Early Spring may be sown in the open ground as early as possible and the plants transplanted as soon as large enough. This will give cabbage ready for use

in August if the land is rich and well cultivated. For the late crop the seed should be sown in this latitude about May 20, and the plants set out July 1. Seed of early varieties may be sown as late as June 15 to 20, and will mature a good crop. For late sowing, Volga, Enkhuizen Glory and Burpee's All Head are excellent varieties.

Early Varieties of Cabbage

Among the earliest kinds the different strains of Wakefield are best known. Early Jersey Wakefield is extremely early and has medium-sized pointed heads. Charleston Wakefield has larger heads, not so pointed as the Jersey Wakefield, and matures two weeks later. Of the early flat-head kinds, Enkhuizen Glory and Copenhagen Market are the earliest, while Burpee's All Head Early is a little later and is most often used for planting late for a fall crop. The new Stanley is of very high quality, being far superior to other kinds for table use.

Cabbage—Early Varieties

Packets of any of the following varieties 5c, except where noted.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
STANLEY. (New.) The best for the home garden. See page 7.....	Packet 10c	\$0 35	\$1 10
COPENHAGEN MARKET. New and very fine. See page 10.....	Packet 10c	40	1 15
EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. Special selected strain, heads of good size, very uniform and compact. Our strain of this variety is far superior to that usually sold.....	25	80	3 00
Charleston Wakefield. Larger, broader and not so pointed as the above and a little later. We have a fine strain of this variety. Every plant makes a good large head.....	25	80	3 00
ENKHUIZEN GLORY. New, very early, large round heads. See page 8.....	20	55	2 00
BURPEE'S ALL HEAD EARLY. Medium early; large solid heads, and of very compact growth. One of the best for summer use or for planting late for main crop! We offer seed of the very finest strain which produces even crops of large solid heads.....	30	95	3 50
Henderson's Early Summer, medium early, flat heads	25	80	2 75
Early Spring. Early and very fine; flat heads, solid and compact	25	80	2 75

Early Cabbage Plants. We can furnish very fine transplanted cabbage plants ready April 15 to May 15. See Plant Department.

Late or Main Crop Varieties of Cabbage

Danish Ball Head is now most extensively planted for fall and winter shipping, and is very profitable on good land and under favorable conditions, but it does not yield as much as some of the domestic or flat varieties. It does not succeed south of Pennsylvania. Succession heads evenly and quite early, but cracks badly if not cut as soon as well matured. Volga produces large solid heads and grows so fast that it can be set out late and will produce immense crops. Harris' Short Stem is a large, late flat cabbage with very solid, heavy heads of fine quality.

It has been found profitable in many cases to plant early varieties of flat cabbage for fall market. They produce medium size, hard heads which are preferred in market to the larger heads of the late varieties. For this purpose Burpee's All Head Early is the most popular variety. It has been found very profitable in this locality. Enkhuizen Glory is also excellent for this purpose. It can be set out as late as August 1 on good land. Red cabbage is used for pickling and is often very profitable to raise for market. The new "Red Danish Stonehead" is an excellent variety. Savoy cabbage is of the finest quality and excellent for home use in the fall and winter.

Danish Ball Head,

"Solid Emperor" Strain. This strain produces very solid heads of good size and deep green. The stems are of medium length, not as tall as some strains. The heads are as round as a ball, deep green and of excellent keeping qualities, so they can be stored all winter and come out in good condition in the spring. The seed we offer was raised with great care and produces heads of uniform type. Cabbage growers who want the very best Danish cabbage for winter storage will find this strain unsurpassed. (See Price List next page.)

Danish Ball Head,

Short Stemmed Strain (also called Danish Round Head). This strain produces very large, solid heads on shorter stems than the "Solid Emperor" described above. It is also a week or ten days earlier. It produces larger yields than any other Danish cabbage we have tried. It is especially valuable for high, dry land, as it will produce good size heads where the other strains would be too small.

While we can see little difference in the keeping qualities of these two strains it is claimed by some growers that this short stemmed strain does not come out quite as green after being stored all winter as does the "Solid Emperor." For shipping in the late fall or winter there is nothing finer than this strain.

The seed we offer is so well bred that practically every plant will produce a good solid head of uniform type. (See Price List next page.)

New "Intermediate" Danish.

This new strain is half way between short stemmed. It is harder and the old "Solid Emperor" and the greener than the short stemmed, but larger and has shorter stems than the Solid Emperor. See page 9.

Volga.

The plant is nearly all head, having few outside leaves. The heads are nearly as round as a ball and almost as hard and solid as Danish Ball Head, while they are much larger and heavier, often weighing 15 lbs. each. On account of its rapid growth this cabbage can be set out in this latitude as late as July 20th, and still produce large, solid heads for winter use. (See price below.)

"Ever Ready"

This is an improved strain of Volga, being even more uniform and of larger size than the older strain. (See price below.)

Harris' Short Stem.

A very fine large, late cabbage for fall and winter use. The heads are very deep for a flat cabbage, and are hard and compact and keep remarkably well. The quality of the cabbage is exceptionally fine, the heads being of fine grain, tender and without a hard core in the center.



Volga Cabbage (Photograph)

For home use there is no large cabbage equal to this, and for market where a large head is required, we know of nothing better. We have raised the seed of this cabbage over 30 years and have a very fine, pure strain of it. (See price below.)

RED CABBAGE, Holland Export.

It has been difficult to get a strain of Red cabbage that would head evenly. In this respect the Holland Export is a great improvement over older kinds. The heads are nearly round, very hard, of good size, and mature about the same time as Danish Ballhead. At least 95 per cent of the heads are firm and solid. See price list below.

Red Danish Stonehead.

This new Red cabbage from Denmark is much like a red Danish Ballhead. The seed was grown by the same grower who raises our Danish Ballhead cabbage seed and is of the same uniform type. The heads are of medium size (5 to 6 lbs.) almost perfectly round, deep red all through and very firm and solid. See price list below.

Cabbage—Main Crop Varieties

Packets of any of the following kinds 5c, except where noted.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Harris' Summer Ballhead. (New.) Medium early, fine. See page 8.....	Packet 10c	\$0 35	\$1 00 \$3 75
"Ever Ready." A very fine new strain of Volga cabbage	Packet 10c	40	1 10 4 00
Volga. See description above		25	65 2 50
Harris' Short Stem. Large heads of finest quality. See description above		30	1 20 4 50
DANISH BALL HEAD, "Solid Emperor" strain. This is the old original type of Danish Ball Head cabbage.		20	60 2 15
DANISH BALL HEAD, Short Stemmed, heads larger and a little flatter than the "Solid Emperor" and yields larger crops		20	60 2 15
"INTERMEDIATE" DANISH. A new strain, described above		20	60 2 15
Succession. One of the best medium early kinds. Large flat heads		20	60 2 25
All Seasons. Large flat heads. A popular variety for fall use		25	70 2 50
Surehead. Large deep heads, solid and compact		25	70 2 50
Excelsior Large Flat Dutch. A very fine strain of Flat Dutch cabbage		25	70 2 50
Premium Flat Dutch. The old standard Flat Dutch. A first-class, large, late cabbage.....		20	55 2 00
Fottler's Drumhead. Heads large and flat		20	55 2 00
Winningsstadt. Pointed heads of medium size, hard and solid. Every plant heads.....		20	55 2 00
Mammoth Rock Red. The largest red variety, heads of good size, deep red and very solid..		20	65 2 50
Holland Export. A very fine, new, red cabbage. See description above.....	Packet 10c	25	75 2 75
Red Danish Stonehead. A fine new red cabbage. See description above.....	Packet 10c	40	1 25 4 50
SAVOY CABBAGE, The Herald. A very fine new Savoy; superior to the older kinds. See page 10	Packet 10c	30	90 3 50
Savoy Cabbage, Perfection Drumhead. Large, moderately firm heads of high quality.....		20	60 2 25

Cabbage and Cauliflower Plants

(See Price List at back of this catalogue.)

We can furnish cabbage and cauliflower plants of the most prominent varieties in this list at lowest prices. Plants ready from the middle of April to middle of July.

Blumenkohl (Gr.)

CAULIFLOWER

Cavolflore (It.)

One ounce of seed will produce 1500 to 2000 plants if sown in open ground, or about 3000 in frames.

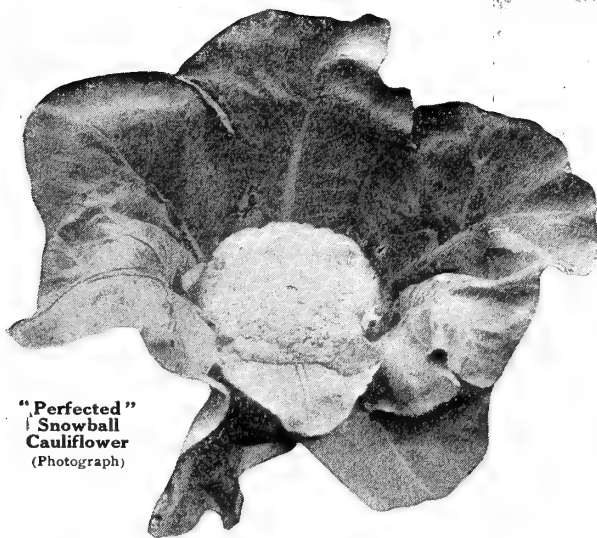
Danish Giant or "Dry-Weather." This strain of Snowball Cauliflower is especially valuable for high ground, as it is more vigorous than the Early Snowball, and stands dry weather better. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 60c; oz. \$2.00; ¼ lb. \$7.50.

Erfurt Early Dwarf. Not quite as early or fine as Snowball, but is an excellent variety both for early and late crop. It is very reliable in regard to heading, and the heads are solid and compact. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 45c; oz. \$1.60.

LARGE ALGIERS. One of the best late varieties. Heads of the largest size, white, but not as compact as Snowball. A reliable header. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.25.

Walcheren. Large, late and very hardy. Will stand considerable frost. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$2.00.

CAULIFLOWER—Continued



"Perfected"
Snowball
Cauliflower
(Photograph)

Early cauliflowers are difficult to raise and are not of the best quality, but when the plants are set out in late June or July and the heads form in October there is no difficulty in getting fine, large heads of first-class quality. The seed should be sown in open ground or cold frames about the middle of May or first of June on good soil. When plants are large enough transplant to rich, moist soil. These remarks refer to Snowball or other early kinds. The late kind must be sown and transplanted earlier.

There is nothing so essential to success in raising cauliflower as good seed. The best cauliflower seed is very expensive, but it is worth to the grower ten times as much as cheap and carelessly grown seed. We get the best results from using Snowball and Danish Giant for main late crops as well as for early use. The seed we offer is grown with the greatest care, and 99 per cent of the plants will produce fine, compact heads of good size.

Snowball.

"Perfected" strain. Although an early variety, the Snowball is used almost exclusively for late or main crop, as well as for forcing and summer use. There is no finer cauliflower than a first-class strain of this variety. The heads are large, heavy and close grained, with no leaves growing through them.

There is nothing finer than the strain of Snowball we offer, no matter under what name it is sold, or what price is charged for the seed.

If you want to pay \$3.00 or \$4.00 per ounce for cauliflower seed and get the same thing we sell you for \$1.70, of course you can do so, but we do not see the sense in it. There is no better seed than we offer sold at any price, and we want all large growers to try some of it and see for themselves. Pkt. (250 seeds) 10c; ¼ oz. 45c; oz. \$1.70; ¼ lb. \$6.00.

Danish Perfection. A fine new strain of Snowball Cauliflower. See page 6. Pkt. 12c; ¼ oz. 65c; oz. \$2.25.

Carotten (Gr.)**CARROTS****Carota (It.)**

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row. It requires 4 to 5 pounds of seed to sow an acre, depending upon the distance between the rows.

Carrots can be sown from early spring to the middle of summer. The earlier they are sown the larger the crop as a rule, but late sowings often produce nice carrots for bunching in the fall.

Carrots for Feeding. Carrots are of a very high value for feeding cows, horses and sheep, and as very large crops can be grown on a small piece of ground, it pays remarkably well to raise at least a small plot of them every year. They are of great benefit to cows and horses in the fall and winter. One of the best varieties for this purpose is Danvers Half Long. It is more easily harvested than the longer carrots and yields very nearly as many bushels per acre and on some soils it yields more than a longer variety. A larger yield can be obtained by sowing Mastodon or White Vosges. The carrots, however, are white, and some people prefer the yellow kinds.

Harris' Perfected Half Long. This is a very fine strain which produces carrots of uniform shape, smooth skin, without wrinkles or small roots and of deep orange color. The shape of the root, as shown in the photograph reproduced here, is that most desirable for market, being nearly the same size the whole length. The quality is very fine for table use, the roots being without cores, fine grained and sweet. The roots grow about six inches long, and are so smooth and handsome that they always bring the highest price on the market. There is no finer strain of carrot than this. If the seed is not sown too thick the carrots need not be thinned out, but can be left as they come up, and they will crowd out each side of the row and produce enormous yields on loose, rich soil. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

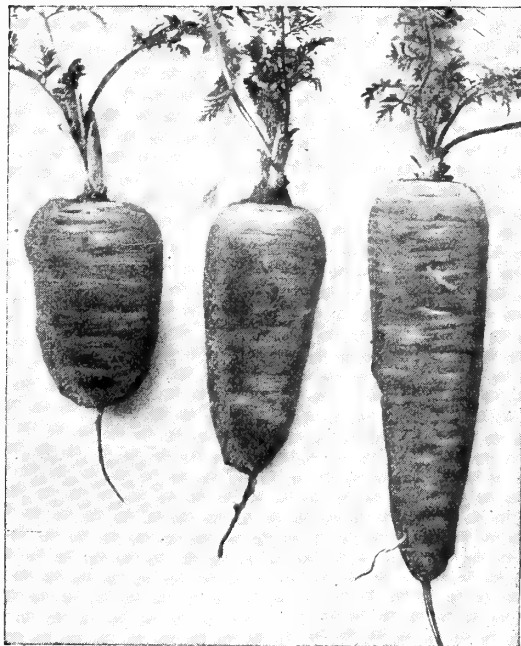
Chantenay. This popular carrot is much like Harris' Half Long and is used for the same purposes. We have some very fine French grown seed that will be found equal to any obtainable. Price same as Harris' Half Long.

Chantenay. Seed grown in California by a reliable grower. While the carrots from this seed may not be quite as smooth and fine as from the French seed, yet they are just as good for most purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 95c.

Danvers Half Long. The roots taper a little more at the bottom than Harris' Half Long and grow about two inches longer, or about eight inches in length, but not quite so smooth and handsome. They are of fine grain and of excellent quality, and yield very large crops. This variety is very valuable for stock feeding as well as for market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10; 5 lbs. or more at \$1.00.

Long Orange. We have a fine strain of this variety; roots long, but not too tapering; smooth and straight. An immense yielder. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

OXHEART, or GUERANDE. A short, thick carrot, often nearly as large around as it is long. Excellent for table use or bunching for the market. Matures early. Can be easily pulled by hand and will yield nearly as much as the longer varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.



Oxheart

Harris' Half Long
(From a Photograph)

Danvers

Early French Short Horn. The earliest and best carrot for forcing. Our seed is of the finest strain for hothouse forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.

MASTODON, or White Vosges. A large white carrot for stock. The roots grow very large, but being thick and not too long, they can be easily pulled. We think this variety will yield more good, nutritious carrots per acre than any other carrot. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

CELERY

*Sellerie (Gr.)**Sedano (It.)*

One ounce of seed will produce about 4000 plants.

Celery is easily raised. The trouble most unskilled gardeners experience is in raising the plants. The seed must be sown very early in the spring, as soon as the ground is free from frost. We give full directions for culture with every order for seed if requested. We sell plants ready in June and July at low prices. See prices on next page.

Varieties. For fall and early winter use **Golden Self-Blanching** is the best variety for market or home use, excepting for the latter purpose, **Golden Rose** is of slightly better quality, and keeps longer, but has a red tinge which might not be liked in some markets. Both have a fine nutty flavor, and are easily blanched. **White Plume** is handsome to look at, but not of very good quality, and must be used early as it does not keep very well.

For keeping in the winter **French's Success** is one of the very best kinds. It will keep longer than any kind we know of, and is crisp and tender. **Columbia** blanches quicker and can be used earlier in the winter and is of fine quality, but does not keep as long as **French's Success**. The **New Winter Reliance** blanches more easily than **French's Success** and is valuable for early winter use, to follow closely after the **Self-Blanching**. **Giant Pascal** is also good, and has very broad, thick stalks, and keeps well. **New Rose** is excellent for home use, and where a celery of fine quality is appreciated. The stalks are of medium size, tinged with red, and very crisp, and of fine flavor.

Golden Self-Blanching Celery

This is the best celery for summer, fall and winter use. It branches quickly and is of high quality. The seed we offer is a very fine strain. (See price below.)

CELERY

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING , or Paris Golden . The most popular celery for fall and early winter use. Finest French seed	\$0 15	\$2 00	\$6 75	.....
Golden Self-Blanching . Seed grown in California from best French seed. Such seed has usually proved nearly if not quite equal to the French	10	75	4 25	\$8 00
GOLDEN ROSE , or Rose Ribbed Paris Golden . Like Golden Self-Blanching except that the stalks are tinged with red and are of superior flavor and keep better and are very handsome on the table	10	75	.....	.....
COLUMBIA . Resembles Golden Self-Blanching , but keeps better and requires more time to blanch. See page 12	10	45	1 50	5 50
French's Success . The best keeper. See page 12	10	45	1 50	5 50
WINTER RELIANCE . New. Fine for winter market	10	40	1 20	4 50
White Plume . Blanches very easily. We have a very fine, pure strain which is far superior to that usually sold	5	25	75	2 75
GIANT PASCAL . Broad, thick stalks of good quality, a good variety for winter market	5	18	50	1 90
New Rose . A red celery of the finest quality, and therefore superior to other winter varieties for home use. The stalks are of medium size, solid, crisp, and of nutty flavor	5	20	65	2 50
Golden Heart . (Dwarf.) A good kind for winter use. Popular in market.	5	20	55	2 00
Boston Market . Large branching stalks	5	20	55	2 00
CELERIAC , or Turnip-Rooted Celery . The bulbous roots are used instead of the stalks. Large Smooth Prague , the best variety	5	1 75	50	1 75

Celery Plants. We raise large quantities of celery plants, and can furnish strong, stocky plants for less money than it costs to raise them on a small scale. Plants will be ready from June 1st to August 1st. Orders booked at any time, and plants sent when ready.

PRICE OF CELERY PLANTS. Early Transplanted plants ready June 1st. **Golden Self-Blanching** and **White Plume**. 65c per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

Field Grown. Strong, stocky plants of all varieties listed in this catalogue, ready last of June. 30c per 100; \$2.00 per 1000.

Write for prices on larger lots.

Plants by Mail If plants are sent by mail (parcel post) postage must be added. 100 plants weigh about 3 pounds. See rates, page 2.

Welchkorn (Gr.)**SWEET CORN***Mais* (It.)

One quart will plant 400 hills 8 to 10 quarts will plant an acre.

Good Sweet Corn Seed. Corn is far superior in sweetness and flavor to the same varieties raised from seed grown in the west where a large part of the sweet corn seed sold by other seedsmen is grown. We take great pains in curing and drying our seed corn, and we are therefore able to offer seed of strong vitality and highest quality in every way. Our seed is very carefully selected and tested for germination, and the percentage that will grow is marked on each package, so you will run no risk of failure in planting it. It may cost a little more than others, but it is worth very much more.

Notes on Varieties. One of the earliest varieties of corn we have tried is **Early Dawn**, but the ears are quite small, about 5 inches long. **Mammoth White Cory**, as we now raise it, is just as early and has larger ears. **Pocahontas** is but three or four days later, and has much larger ears and is of much finer quality. **Harris' Extra Early** is very early, has large ears and is of fine quality. **Golden Bantam** is a small, medium early kind, with yellow kernels; highly esteemed by many people. The new "**Buttercup**" is,

in our opinion, of better quality than **Golden Bantam**, and has larger ears. It is the sweetest corn we know of. **Kendel's Early Giant** matures very early and has large ears and is very prolific. It is the earliest kind with ears so large, and on this account is valuable for market. **Mimms' Hybrid** has large ears and matures medium early and is of high quality. **Metropolitan** has large ears, and is medium early and of fine quality. It is valuable as a second early kind, to follow the small varieties that mature first.

Of the later kinds **Hickox Improved** matures earlier than **Evergreen**, and has large ears of fine quality. **Black Mexican** is quite early and of very fine quality, surpassing other kinds in sweetness and flavor, but the corn gets black when it is just ready to eat, and therefore does not look very well on the table. The two latest varieties are **Country Gentleman**, with small ears, having the kernels set irregularly on the cob, and of very fine quality, and **Egyptian** or **Washington Market**, with very large ears and corn that is sweet and good. **Burpee's White Evergreen** is a fine strain of the old **Stowell's Evergreen**, and is superior to it in size and shape of ear and in appearance, as the corn is very white.

For Home Use. We advise planting the following varieties which will give a constant succession of corn all through the season: **Pocahontas**, **Mimms' Hybrid**, **Buttercup**, **Black Mexican** and **Country Gentleman** or **Egyptian**.

Price List of Sweet Corn

Four quarts will be sent at half the price of a peck.					
	Pkt.	½ Pt.	Pint	Quart	Peck
EARLY DAWN. A new extra early corn. Has small ears but matures before other kinds and is valuable on this account	\$0 06	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 40
POCAHONTAS. (New.) Very early, large ears. Decidedly the best early corn for home use or market	06	12	20	35	1 65
Harris' Extra Early. One of the very best extra early varieties. Large ears and pure white kernels of fine quality	06	12	20	35	1 65
Early Cory. Very early and hardy—red cob	06	10	15	25	1 25
Mammoth White Cory. Larger than Red Cory, and has pure white corn and is fully as early. Our strain of this variety is very fine, being much earlier than any other strain we have tried	06	10	15	25	1 30
Golden Bantam. Medium early, yellow kernels of fine quality. By many people considered the best flavored sweet corn	06	10	15	20	1 60
BUTTERCUP. (New.) The best flavored and sweetest corn we have ever eaten. See page (?)	06	12	20	35	1 75
MIMMS' HYBRID. A greatly improved strain of Perry's Hybrid, having pure white corn and large ears. See page (?)	06	12	20	35	1 65
Kendel's Early Giant. Large ears and matures early, following closely after the extra early kinds. Very profitable for market. Ears 8 to 10 inches long, 12 to 14 rows	06	10	15	25	1 35
METROPOLITAN. One of the best medium early kinds. Ears 8 to 9 inches long, 10 to 12 rows of snow white kernels of fine quality	06	10	15	25	1 35
Crosby's Early. A fine early corn, 10 to 12 rowed, ears of good size and corn is of best quality	06	10	15	25	1 25
Potter's Excelsior, or Squantum. Medium to late, large ears and the quality is of the very best	06	10	15	25	1 25
HICKOX IMPROVED. Very large, 10 to 12 rowed ears, often nearly a foot long. Matures a little earlier than Evergreen , and of finer quality	06	10	15	25	1 25
Black Mexican. No corn, except " Buttercup ," is quite equal to this in quality. Matures medium early, kernels black when ripe	06	10	15	25	1 35
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. Late, very prolific, often 3 ears on a stalk, kernels irregular on the cob; quality very fine	06	10	15	25	1 35
STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. We have a fine strain of this corn. Bushel, \$3.50	05	08	12	20	1 00
BURPEE'S WHITE EVERGREEN. An improved strain of Stowell's Evergreen with large, snow white kernels, larger and handsomer ears and much more prolific than the old kind. This is the best strain of Evergreen we have seen and our eastern grown seed is exceptionally fine. Bushel, \$3.75	05	08	12	20	1 10
EARLY MAMMOTH. Not an early variety but a little earlier than Late Mammoth , which is a very large late kind. Ears of immense size, much larger than Evergreen and corn is of very superior quality. A fine late variety for market and home use.	06	10	15	25	1 20
Egyptian or Washington Market. Very large ears, matures late and is of fine quality. Profitable for market and very good for home use to prolong the season	06	10	15	25	1 35

Postage must be added to above prices if corn is to be sent by mail or "Parcel Post." A pint weighs 1 lb.; quart 2 lbs.; peck 14 lbs. See postage rates, page 2.

POP CORN

Cultivate the same as other corn. In growing it on a large scale we plant it in hills 3 feet apart and 4 plants in a hill. It is a profitable crop. Great care should be taken to dry the ears thoroughly as the corn does not pop well unless well matured and thoroughly dry.

White Rice. The ears are 6 to 7 inches long and the kernels are pure white and of large size. Yields well and produces a fine quality of pop corn. Decidedly the best

variety to raise on a large scale for market, as it yields best and commands the highest prices. Our strain is very fine. Pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; 4 qts. 65c; pk. \$1.20.

Red Beauty. Medium sized ears with small deep red kernels which look very pretty when popped, the red shell making spots of bright color in contrast to the snow white corn. The stalks produce 3 to 4 ears and the quality of the corn is of the very best. *Price same as for White Rice.*

CRESS

Garten-Kresse (Gr.)

Agretto (It.)

EXTRA FINE CURLED (also called "Peppergrass"). Leaves finely cut and curled, very handsome and of a pleasant, pungent flavor. Used largely in salads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

WATER CRESS. This plant is now used very extensively for garnishing and for salads. It can easily be grown on the banks of any small stream or on land that can be flooded with running water. It succeeds best on streams fed by springs that do not dry up in the summer. The seed should be scattered on the muddy bank in the spring or summer. Water Cress can also be grown in green-houses for winter use and is a profitable crop.

Improved Broad-leaved Water Cress. Larger and better than the common variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.10.

COLLARDS

Collards or coleworts are extensively grown in the Southern states, where they furnish green food for the table or for stock all through the winter as well as other seasons. The seed is sown at different times from the last of May until the first of August.

Georgia Collards. The best variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10.

CHICORY

Cichorien-Wurzel (Gr.)

Cicoria selvatica (It.)

There are two distinct kinds of chicory. The large rooted variety is used as a substitute for coffee, the root being dried and ground, while the variety called "Whitloof" is used for salad. Both are easily raised from seed sown in the spring in the open ground.

Whitloof, or "French Endive." Seed sown in May or June produces roots which when taken up and placed in sand in a warm dark place throw out tender white sprouts which are used as a salad. These sprouts are often called "French Endive." Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

CORN SALAD

Feldsalat (Gr.)

Valeriana (It.)

Used for "greens" like spinach. Can be sown in the spring and fall. Succeeds best when sown in August or September. If given a little protection it will last a long time in the winter.

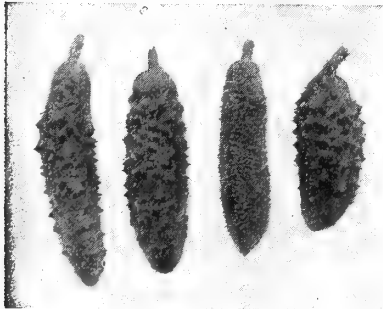
Large Round leaved.. The best variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

CUCUMBERS

Gurken (Gr.)

Cetriolo (It.)

One ounce of seed will plant about 80 hills or sow 50 feet of row. About 3 lbs. of seed per acre.



1. Perfected Jersey Pickle. 2. Long Green.
3. Cumberland. 4. Chicago Pickling.

Davis' Perfect Cucumber

This new strain of White Spine Cucumbers has been selected with great care, and the result is that it produces cucumbers of great uniformity, all being nearly exactly alike in shape, color and size. They are very handsome cucumbers, deep green in color, perfectly straight and about 8 to 10 inches long. The vines are very prolific and healthy.

It is one of the very best varieties for forcing as well as for the open ground. It is excellent for pickles as it produces a great abundance of nice, straight cucumbers of good color. The seed we offer is of a very carefully bred strain of this variety and produces uniform crops of handsome, straight, deep green cucumbers.

Seed is sown in this latitude the 15th of May for slicing and the 15th of July for pickles.

About Varieties. For slicing and to raise for market the different strains of White Spine are the most popular. Of these Davis' Perfect is one of the best, the fruit is long and very dark green. Arlington is of medium length, straight and smooth, and very early, while Extra Long White Spine is longer and a little later and produces a very fine, handsome fruit. The Mimms' cucumber is also a strain of White Spine and is the earliest of the long fruited kinds. Emerald is smooth, without any spines and very deep green, straight and handsome and a little later than White Spine.

Of the varieties suitable to raise for pickles, Chicago Pickling and Green Prolific or Boston Pickling are the most prolific, and will produce the greatest number of pickles per acre, but the fruit is rather short and thick and therefore not as desirable as that of Long Green, Perfected Jersey Pickle, Arlington White Spine and Cumberland. These all produce long, straight pickles of best quality. The Cumberland is covered with very fine spines closely set all over the fruit, which gives it a distinct appearance. The pickles are of fine quality, being very crisp.



Davis' Perfect Cucumber

It is far superior to most of the so-called Davis' Perfect sold. See Price List on next page.

Price List of Cucumbers

Packets 5c, except where noted	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Earliest of All. The best extra early variety, 4 to 5 inches long, of the White Spine type....	\$0 12	\$0 25	\$0 90
HARRIS' PERFECTION. A very fine new variety. See page 10.....Packet 10c	20	55	2 00
THE MIMMS'. (New.) A very fine early variety. The fruit is long slender, deep green and grows very rapidly. Seed is of our own growing.....Packet 10c	20	55	2 00
DAVIS PERFECT. A new and improved strain of White spine. A very fine cucumber for slicing or market	12	25	90
Fordhook Famous. A fine long cucumber of the White Spine class	12	25	90
Early White Spine. The most popular cucumber. Early, productive and of fine quality for slicing and pickling. Fruit of medium length, bright green with white spines.....	10	20	75
Arlington White Spine. Differs from Early White Spine in having fruit more pointed at the ends and deeper green, one of the best for market and pickles	10	22	80
Extra Long White Spine, or Evergreen. A very fine strain with fruit 10 inches long, straight and handsome. The fruit retains its green color even when ripe. A little later than the other two strains of White Spine	12	25	85
Cumberland. Excellent for pickling and slicing. Fruit is long, slim and very solid.....	12	25	90
EMERALD. Long, straight fruit that is perfectly smooth and very dark green. One of the very best kinds for slicing	12	25	95
Cool and Crisp. Fruit dark green and of a peculiar icy appearance and of fine quality.....	12	25	95
Giant Pera. Very long, straight, handsome fruit, late	15	35	1 25
Japanese Climbing. Vines of very vigorous growth and fruit of first-class quality. Resists blight better than any other kind	15	30	1 00
Chicago Pickling. Very prolific and one of the most popular kinds for pickles	10	20	75
PERFECTED JERSEY PICKLE. A fine strain of Long Green which is very prolific and especially adapted to raise for pickles. The young fruit is straight, slender and deep green. One of the best pickling cucumbers	10	20	75
IMPROVED LONG GREEN. Fruit long, straight and dark green. Excellent for pickling, slicing and market	12	25	85
Everbearing. Fruit short but produced in great abundance, starting very early and continuing late if kept picked	12	25	85
Green Prolific, or Boston Pickling. Bears very profusely and is excellent for pickles.....	10	20	75
Early Green Cluster. Short fruit borne in clusters, good for pickles	12	25	80
Early Russian. Very early, short fruit of good quality	12	25	80
West India Gherkin. Short, prickly fruit, used for pickling	20	60	.....

Packets of any of the above varieties 5c, except where noted.

DANDELION

Lowenzahn (Gr.)
Dente di leone (It.)

The improved cultivated dandelion is a valuable plant for "greens" early in the spring. The seed is sown early in the spring and the leaves will be ready to eat the following spring.

Large Thick-Leaves. The most desirable variety, with large thick leaves of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.20.

ENDIVE

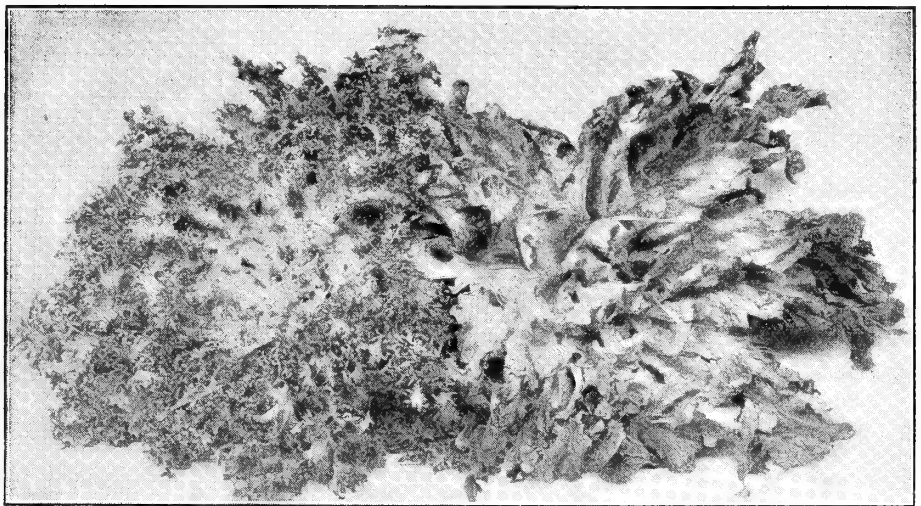
Endivien (Gr.)
(Endivia It.)

Endive is used for salad, especially in autumn and winter. It is easily grown. For fall and winter use the seed should not be sown until August. Sow in rows 18 to 20 inches apart and thin the plants to a foot apart. To blanch, either cover the center of the plant with a shingle or light board, or draw the outer leaves over the center and tie them.

Moss Curled. A beautiful variety, with very finely curled leaves. Blanches perfectly white in the center. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Endive—Moss Curled

Broad-Leaved Batavian



BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN (Escarole). Large thick leaves of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

"French Endive." See Chicory, page 24.

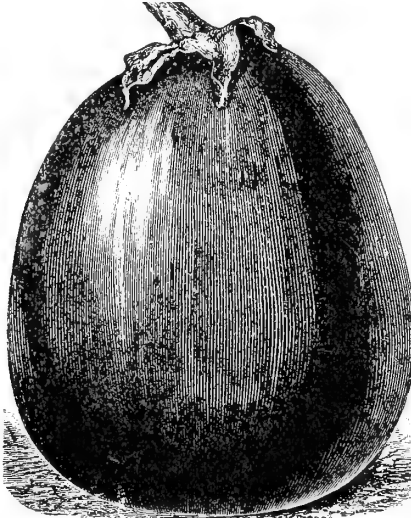
Every table should be kept well supplied with "greens." They are easy and inexpensive to raise.

EGG PLANT

Eierpflanze (Gr.)

Petronciano (It.)

This is a delicious vegetable which should be in every garden. It is also a profitable market crop. It is cultivated like tomatoes.



BLACK BEAUTY.

This is a very handsome, early and prolific variety. It is a decided improvement over the New York Improved. While the fruit is as large as that variety it matures earlier, is of a deeper and richer color. The plants are of robust growth and are very prolific. Being earlier than the New York Improved much larger crops are produced before frost. The strain of this variety we offer is very fine and produces large, handsome fruit. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.

Extra Early Dwarf Purple. A valuable variety. Not large but very early and prolific. Being hardier and earlier than the larger kinds it is valuable for northern latitudes where the seasons are short. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 90c

NEW YORK IMPROVED (Thornless). This is a superb strain of this well-known and popular variety. The fruit grows to the largest size and is of perfect shape and deep purple color. The plants are prolific and of tall, upright growth. Market gardeners will find this the finest strain of New York Improved egg plants grown. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50.

FENNEL or Fenocchio

Florence Fennel is quite distinct from the common sweet fennel used for flowering. This variety produces a bulb at the surface of the ground which makes an excellent vegetable with a peculiar flavor. It is very largely used in Italy and by Italians in this country. It is grown by sowing the seed in rows 20 inches to 2 feet apart and thinning or transplanting so the plants stand a foot apart in the rows. Sow the seed in rich moist soil in June. When the plants are half grown draw earth up to them so as to blanch the bulbs. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Knollkohl (Gr.)

KOHL RABI

Cavolo rapa (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow about 300 feet of row.

Kohl Rabi produces a large bulb on the stem which is used as a vegetable and also for stock feeding. When used while young the bulb when cooked resembles a fine quality of turnip, but somewhat different in flavor. The seed should be sown in June or July in rows about two feet apart, and the plants thinned to a foot apart in the rows.

Large Green. This variety is usually grown for stock. It is also good for the table when young. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. The best variety for the table. When the bulbs are of the size of a large apple they are ready to use, and are of excellent quality, being tender and of delicate flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.20.

Porree (Gr.)

LEEK

Porro (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row.

Leek is a kind of onion that does not form any bulb, but grows in a long stem, which is blanched by drawing earth around it. When blanched in this way it makes an appetizing salad, or is eaten like green onions. Seed is sown in the spring and the leek is ready to use in the fall.

Large American Flag. The most popular variety; grows to a good size, and is straight and uniform, and is of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

GOURDS

See Flower Seed Department.

GARLIC

Used for flavoring. The bulbs are set out like onion sets about 4 inches apart in the row, and covered 2 inches deep. When tops die down take up the bulbs and dry in a shady place. Bulbs only. ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 55c.

HORSE RADISH

Meer Rettig (Gr.)

Rafano (It.)

Horse Radish is easily grown from sets—small lengths of roots. These sets, if planted in the spring in good, rich soil will form large roots by fall. The sets should be planted with the small end down and the upper portion two inches below the surface.

Sets. Common Variety. 20c per doz; 60c per 100; \$4.00 per 1000.

New Bohemian Horse Radish. A much superior variety to the common kind. Larger and grows faster. Sets 25c per doz; 90c per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.

Note. If sets are ordered sent by parcel post, add to above prices postage for ¾ lb. per doz., or 5 lbs. per 100.

KALE or Borecole

Blaetterkohl (Gr.)

Cavolo rapa (It.)

Kale is used as "greens" during the winter, and is a most welcome dish when other vegetables are gone. The young and tender shoots that come out on the stalks are delicate and delicious when cooked. They are better after a few frosts in the fall. With a little protection, or when the snow is deep, kale will stand the winter without injury. It is grown the same way as cabbage, but for winter use the seed may be sown as late as July.

Dwarf Curled Green. The best variety. The leaves are finely curled and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

Tall Green Scotch Curled. The most popular variety. The plant grows three feet tall and produces an abundance of sprouts the whole length of the tall stem, and they are of the finest quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

"Your seeds have always been good and true to name. For the past two years have won 1st premium on the largest and best collection of vegetables and am bound to win this year with Harris' seeds."—Geo. A. Champ-lin, Ashaway, R. I.

"Whatever goods I have purchased of you have always given me the utmost satisfaction, and I am sure no one can go wrong with your seeds or plants if properly planted and cultivated."—W. C. Dodge, Oakfield, N. Y.

LETTUCE

One ounce of seed will sow 250 feet of row.

ABOUT VARIETIES. There are two distinct classes of lettuce. One class forms heads like cabbage, while the other merely produces loose leaves. Where lettuce is grown in the open ground and allowed to remain thick in the row, as is too often the case, the loose-leaved varieties are the best. The best loose-leaved or curly varieties are **Black Seeded Simpson**, **Grand Rapids** and **Tomhannock**. When really fine lettuce is desired, and where one is willing to take some pains in raising it, the head or cabbage varieties are much the best. For forcing in the hot-house or hotbed, **Improved Keene**, **Boston Market**, **Big Boston** and **Golden Queen** are the quickest to form heads, and are usually used for this purpose. For sowing in frames and transplanting to the open ground in the spring, the best varieties are **Wayhead**, **Holyrood Hot-Weather**, **Deacon**, **Iceberg**, **Salamander** and **Wonderful**. These are also excellent head varieties for sowing in the open ground early in the spring and in the late summer and fall. For fall use, seed should be sown in this latitude about the middle of August. Loose-leaved lettuce is also sown in the summer and fall, the same as the head varieties.

CULTURE. To get fine heads in the open ground it is a good plan to sow the seed in a hotbed or box in the house 3 or 4 weeks before the ground outside is ready. Transplant the seedlings to another box or frame 3 inches apart and set the plants in the open ground when ready a foot apart.

In sowing lettuce seed care should be taken not to cover it over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. If covered much deeper it will often fail to come up.

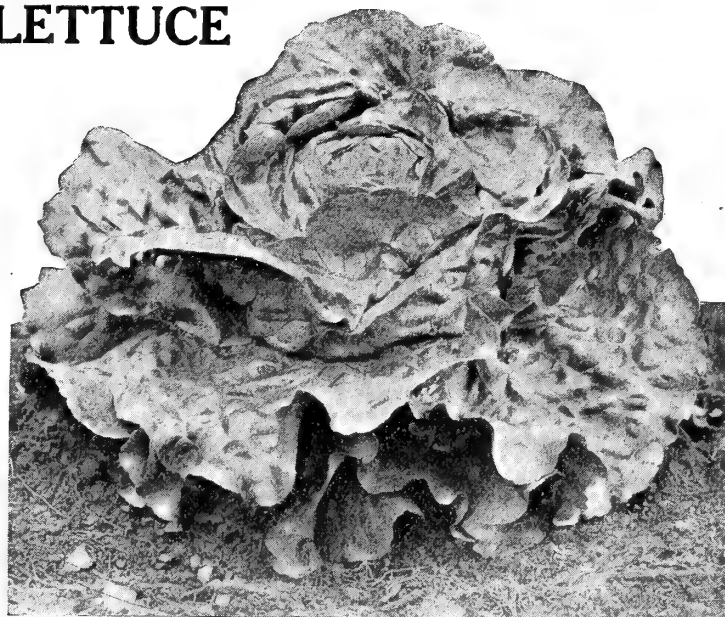
Seed may be sown in the open ground early in the spring or in August. Sow in rows a foot or more apart and thin the plants when small to 8 or 12 inches apart.

Wayhead. A grand new early variety. Forms good large heads earlier than any other kind of equal size we know of. The heads are compact, light green, blanching to white in the center. The leaves are slightly wrinkled or blistered and are of high quality. This is a profitable variety for market and one of the best for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

May King. A very early head variety. The heads form very quickly, and are firm and of fine quality.

The plant is small and practically all heads, the leaves are light green, slightly tinged with brown on the edges, and are very crisp and tender, and a beautiful light yellow color inside the head. As the lettuce will produce good solid heads ten days before other kinds in the open ground it is a most valuable kind for either market or the home garden. Also excellent for forcing in greenhouse or hotbeds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.20.

Big Boston. Forms large compact heads and is one of the most popular varieties for forcing and open ground. It is very largely grown on muck ground in the fall for market. It is the best variety for late crop, as it heads well in cold weather and is not injured by slight freezing. Our strain of this variety is excellent, producing uniformly compact heads and stands well without running to seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.



Big Boston

Deacon Lettuce. We are the original introducers of this magnificent lettuce which has gained for itself great popularity. It is one of the finest of the large heading varieties. The leaves are smooth, thick and tender, and inside the heads are nearly perfectly white and of the finest quality, being crisp, tender and fine flavored and without bitterness or coarseness.

It is important that this lettuce should have plenty of room to grow. Thin out the plants to 10 or 12 inches apart in the rows and you will have magnificent heads.

This variety has also recently come into favor for raising in greenhouses and frames, as it makes magnificent large heads of finest quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.20.

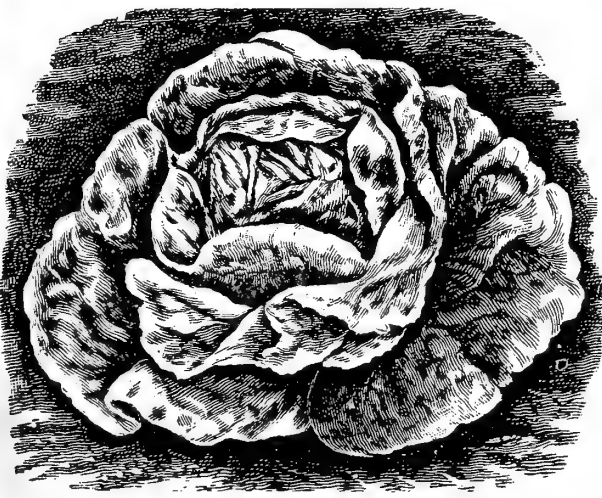
Salamander. One of the best varieties for summer use as it resists hot sun better than most other kinds. It forms large, compact heads of a light green color and of fine quality. We have a fine strain of this popular lettuce which we can recommend to gardeners who want a large heading variety for market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Iceberg. One of the very best heading varieties. Forms large, compact heads of very fine quality. Heads early and stands without running to seed a long time. The leaves are finely cut and curled, and of an attractive light green, while the center of the head is pure white and remarkably crisp and tender. It is certainly one of the best kinds. We have a very fine strain that heads uniformly solid and compact. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Cos, or Romaine Lettuce

TRAINON, Self-folding. This improved Cos lettuce makes a compact, upright growth, and magnificent large heads that blanch perfectly white inside. When well grown on moist land this lettuce is of the finest quality. The midrib of the leaves is large, crisp and much resembles celery. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

ECLIPSE COS. Earlier and smaller than the Trianon Cos and more compact. Heads very uniform, and are so compact that they blanch almost perfectly white inside. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.



May King Lettuce

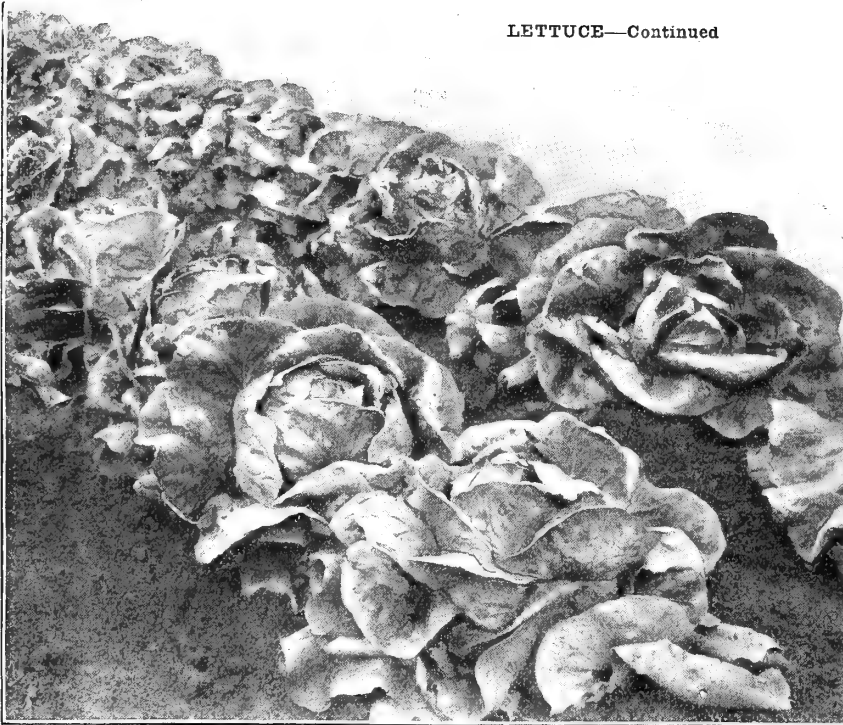
Additional Varieties of Lettuce on Next Page

LETTUCE—Continued

Holyrood Hot-Weather Lettuce

The heads are **very large, compact** and of the **very finest quality**, and they stand longer without running to seed than any other kind we know of. It is especially valuable for summer use as it stands hot and dry weather remarkably well. The heads are deeper green than Salamander and somewhat resemble the Deacon Lettuce, which they also resemble in quality, having the rich buttery flavor so much prized in that variety.

Gardeners who want to raise the finest head lettuce in the open ground should give this new kind a trial. **Pkg. 10c; oz. 18c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.**



Holyrood Hot-Weather Lettuce

LETTUCE

Packets of any of the following varieties 5c, except where noted.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Improved Keene. One of the best for forcing.	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
Boston Market, or White Seeded Tennis Ball.	12	35	1 10
GRAND RAPIDS. Of upright growth, curly leaves. The most popular curly lettuce for forcing.	12	30	1 10
GOLDEN QUEEN. Compact heads of an attractive yellow tinge. Popular for forcing and fine for open ground. This is the earliest head lettuce.	12	30	1 10
WONDERFUL. (New York.) The largest head lettuce; heads nearly as large as a small cabbage and very firm; blanches perfectly white in the center.	15	35	1 20
Hanson. Large compact heads.	12	30	1 00
Tomhannock. Very large loose heads tinged with brown and curled at the edges.	12	30	1 10
BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. Forms a large bunch of curly leaves which are very tender, especially if used while young.	12	30	1 10
Early Curled Simpson. Like the above, but smaller and earlier.	12	30	1 10

Melone (Gr.)

MUSKMELONS

Popone (It.)

One ounce of seed will plant about 50 hills; 2 or 3 pounds will plant an acre.

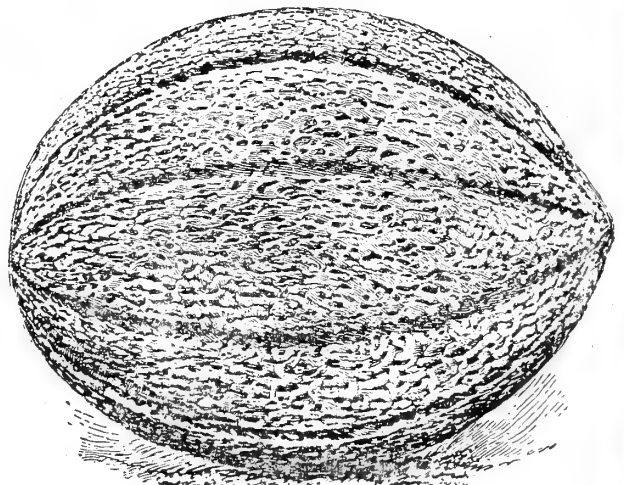
It is much easier to raise melons than is usually supposed, and they are so delicious a fruit that it seems strange to us that every one who has any garden at all does not raise them. All that is required is a good rich, well manured soil, that is not too heavy, and a warm, sunny situation. Our pamphlet, "Cultivation of Vegetables," tells about raising muskmelons. It will be sent with any order for seed if requested.

To tell when a melon is ripe, hold the melon off the ground by the stem, if it drops off it is ripe; if not, don't pick it.

Admiral Togo. Although not a large melon this is a fine one on account of its delicious flavor and great productiveness. The flesh is of a deep orange yellow and very sweet and of a delicious sprightly flavor, quite distinct from other yellow fleshed kinds. The melons ripen early, and are produced so profusely that they nearly cover the ground among the vines. They are oblong and thickly netted, and weigh about two pounds each. When a medium sized early melon is wanted we highly recommend the Admiral Togo. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.**

LEWIS' PERFECTION. A very large yellow flesh muskmelon of high quality. See page 14.

Hoodoo. A new variety especially adapted for shipping. It is a small netted melon, about the size of Rocky Ford, but more round in shape. It has yellow flesh that is firm, very sweet and high flavored. The melons are very firm and stand handling well. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.15.**



Admiral Togo Muskmelon

MUSKMELONS—Continued

Paul Rose. Fruit of medium size and netted; resembles the Rocky Ford or Netted Gem in appearance, but has deep orange colored flesh like the Osage. In fact this melon is a cross between the Netted Gem and Osage and is two weeks earlier than Osage; somewhat smaller and of even finer quality. The melons average about 1½ lbs. each and are well netted, very firm, with thick firm flesh and stand up well when shipped. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Muskmelon—The Grand

This melon originated on the farm of a large grower of melons for shipping to Chicago and other markets. It is about the shape and style of Osage or Miller's Cream, but is of a light green color, and slightly smaller than that variety. It is a week or ten days earlier than Osage and is in our opinion of superior flavor to that variety. The flesh is deep orange in color, very thick, with small seed cavity. The flavor is delicious.

This melon is of a size just suited to the market demands in many cities, and is a very profitable variety to raise where the market requires this style of melon. The vines are healthy and very productive. The melons have a hard, thin rind and will stand up well when shipped long distances.

This melon is also one of the very best for the home garden, where a medium early melon of high quality is desired.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Miller's Cream or Osage. We consider this one of the best melons for home use

and also for market where it is known. The fruit grows to a large size, is oblong in shape and dark green with slight netting. The flesh is deep orange color, very thick, deliciously sweet, and high flavored. The melons are uniformly of high quality, which cannot be said of many other varieties. While not a very early kind, yet the fruit will ripen perfectly in this latitude, and the vines are quite prolific. We highly recommend this variety to all who want good sized melons of very fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

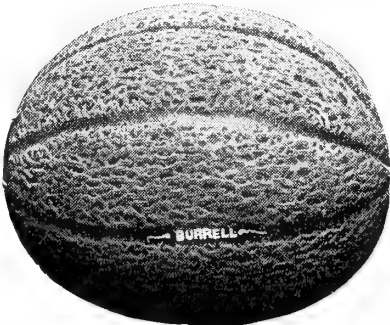
Osage, Perfected Strain. This seed was saved from a remarkably fine strain of this variety that has been perfected by selection for many years by a careful melon grower. It produces melons of uniform size and shape and of high quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.

Long Island Beauty. A large green flesh melon. The fruit is flattened at the ends, ribbed and closely netted and is very handsome. Not quite so sweet, but is more sprightly and agreeable in flavor than most of the yellow flesh varieties. Ripens early and is one of the best large green-flesh melons. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Rocky Ford, Burrell's Thoroughbred or Rust Resistant. This strain of Rocky Ford melon has been

produced by great care in the selection of the fruit for seed, the result is that the melons run more even in size and shape, are more closely netted, and are of finer flavor than the ordinary strain.

We are now able to offer a special strain of this variety that is rust resistant to a remarkable extent. The vines of this strain remain green and healthy while others in the same field are killed by rust. Those who are troubled with melon vines rusting or dying down should try this variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.15.



Rocky Ford. This is the variety which has made Rocky Ford, Colorado, so famous for good melons.

It is a fine strain of Netted Gem. The fruit is oval in shape and covered with fine netting. The fruit is of medium size and very uniform. The flesh is very sweet, yet has the peculiar sprightly flavor so much desired in a muskmelon. It is medium early and prolific. Although the melons are rather small there are so many of them on a vine that they yield as much as larger kinds. We have some pure seed of the genuine Rocky Ford strain. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

Emerald Gem. The earliest and finest flavored muskmelon.

There are few varieties equal to this for home use. While the fruit is not large, it ripens very early, and each vine produces a large number of melons. The flesh is orange or salmon colored, thick, sweet, and of delicious flavor. There is no melon of finer flavor. The Emerald Gem can be relied on to produce a good crop of fruit even in unfavorable seasons when other larger and later kinds would fail to ripen. Extra selected seed of our own growing. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

Irondequoit. Nearly round, flattened at the ends and netted. Flesh orange yellow, thick, sweet

and of fine flavor. Quite early and grows to a good size. Very popular in market and fine for the home garden. See page 13. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.

HACKENSACK. A popular green-fleshed melon for market. Round, ribbed, and thickly netted; handsome and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

New Early Hackensack. An early strain of the well known Hackensack. One of the best green fleshed melons for home use or market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

NETTED GEM. One of the earliest melons. Fruit of medium size, oval and thickly netted; green flesh, sweet and high flavored. Vines very prolific. A very satisfactory variety for inexperienced growers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 95c.

It is Easy to Raise Melons

Our pamphlet "Directions for Cultivation" tells how. Free, if you ask for it on your order.

MUSTARD for Salad

FORDHOOK FANCY. A new and beautifully curled mustard that is not only very handsome, but is of very mild, pleasant flavor. The leaves are curled and fringed, and the plant remains longer without running to seed than other kinds. This is certainly the finest variety for salads and garnishing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 18c; lb. 50c.

Giant Southern Curled. Grows nearly two feet high, and has finely curled leaves which are excellent for salad. Very popular in the winter and early spring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

White London. Used while young for salad. The seed is used for flavoring pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

Melone (Gr.)**WATERMELONS***Popone* (It.)

One ounce of seed will plant about 25 hills; three pounds will plant an acre.

Anyone who has light sandy soil can raise good watermelons. Directions for culture will be sent with seed if requested

Harris' Earliest. This melon is very early and is also of fine quality, being sweet and delicious, and it grows to a large size. The melons are oblong and marbled with light and dark green. The flesh is bright red, fine grained and very sweet. The fruit ripens extremely early and is therefore very desirable for planting in the North. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

FORDHOOK EARLY. One of the earliest varieties, and has good, large fruit of very fair quality, but not quite as sweet as some of the later kinds. The fruit is oval in shape and grows to a large size. The flesh is bright red, sweet and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Halbert Honey. A medium early melon, and can be successfully raised in some of the Northern states. The melons are quite long with blunt ends. The color is deep green. The rind is very thin, the rich, deep, red, sugary flesh extending within an inch of the outside shell. The rind is rather thin for a good shipping melon, but for home use or nearby market this is a most superb variety. All who want really delicious, high flavored watermelons should plant the Halbert Honey. Our seed is of the true Halbert strain, and we offer it at the following low prices. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c

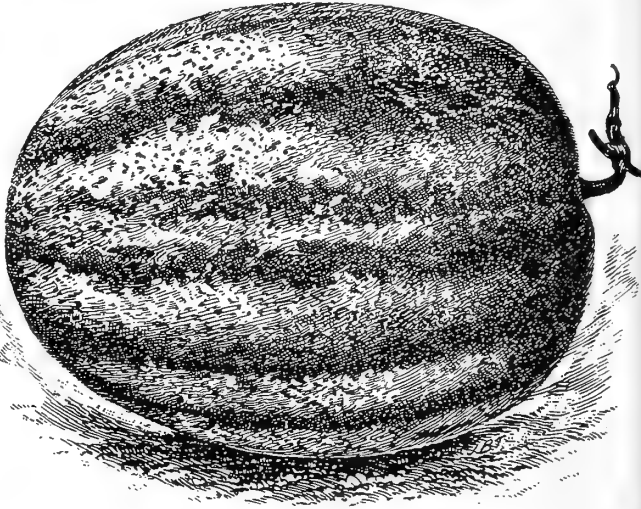
Tom Watson. A long, deep green melon with bright red flesh of high quality; resembles Kleckley Sweets, but has a tougher rind and grows even larger than that variety. It is an excellent variety for shipping and has become very popular in the South within the last two or three years. The seed we offer is Northern grown and of a very fine strain. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Kleckley Sweets. This melon has become famous for its high quality. There is nothing finer in the way of watermelons that the delicious sweet, high flavored flesh of the "Kleckley Sweets." The melons are long, dark green and with very solid, crisp, bright red flesh with white seeds. It grows to a large size and is always of superb quality. It is medium early and can be successfully raised anywhere south of New York State. Our Northern grown seed is much superior to seed grown in the South. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 50c.

KLECKLEY SWEETS (Special Selected Strain). We are able this year to offer a small quantity of seed saved from the very largest and finest melons, which will produce larger and more uniform fruit than the ordinary strain of this variety. If you want this seed please mention "Selected Strain" on the order. Pkt. 8c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

Ocher (Gr.)**OKRA, or Gumbo***Ocra* (It.)

Used for thickening and flavoring soup. The pods contain a large amount of gum, which imparts a thickness and softness as well as flavor to the soup. Directions for use can be found in any good cook book. The seed should be sown in the open ground when the ground is thoroughly warm. In this latitude about the 1st of June. Sow in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and thin the plants to 18 inches apart. The pods should be picked and dried while young and green.



Harris' Earliest Watermelon

HUNGARIAN HONEY. One of the very best early melons for home use. The melons not only ripen early, but are deliciously sweet, with firm, solid, deep red flesh and small seeds. The fruit is nearly round and medium to small size. Those who want an early melon of high quality should plant this variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

ICE CREAM, or PEERLESS (White Seeded). Early, and of delicious flavor. Fruit oblong and light green. On account of its earliness and fine quality this is a very desirable melon for home use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 60c.

MOUNTAIN SWEET. A large, medium early variety that has long been very popular. The melons are oblong in shape, deep green and have bright red flesh of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

CITRON for Preserves. This melon is used exclusively for making preserves. The rind is thick and clear white, and makes preserves of excellent quality. Cultivation similar to watermelons. There are two varieties, one with red seed and the other with green. The green seeded variety is called **Colorado Preserving**, and is superior to the red seeded kind in size and productiveness. We therefore now only offer the green seeded variety. The fruit is round, striped and handsomely marbled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 60c.

White Velvet. The pods are large, round and smooth, almost pure white, and of excellent quality. The plant grows 3 feet high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

PERKINS' LONG POD, Perfected Strain. This variety is now used almost exclusively by the soup canners, as the pods are of a deep green color and of fine quality, and the plant is very prolific. The pods are long and somewhat ribbed or corrugated. The "Perfected" strain we offer is superior to the ordinary strain of this variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 50c.

"I am well pleased with your seeds. I am testing your seeds with some other I have secured. At least 50% more of yours grow than the other kinds. You will receive all my further orders."—W. F. Castle, Highmont, N. Y.

Always True to Name

"In all the years I have been buying seeds from you I have never gotten any but seeds true to name and first class in every respect."—W. B. Warren, Curlew, Va.

Zwiebel (Gr.)**ONIONS***Cipollo* (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow about 150 feet of row. It requires about six pounds of seed per acre.

Our Onion Seed is all grown from carefully selected onions, all inferior ones being rejected, and will therefore produce much evenner and better crops of onions than the seed usually sold. To get large crops of good, sound onions of good color and small tops you must have the very best of seed. Cheap, carelessly grown seed will not give such crops, even if it is perfectly fresh and germinates well.



Field of Onion Seed at Moreton Farm

Photograph taken July 21, 1913. This we believe was the largest field of onion seed in New York State

Eastern Grown Seed. In the judgment of most experienced onion growers Eastern grown seed is superior to seed grown in California, where nine-tenths of the seed sold is now grown. California grown seed can be sold at a much lower price than Eastern grown, but it does not produce as early and even a crop as seed produced here. It costs much more to raise onion seed in the East, but it is well worth the extra cost.

Germination Tests. It is quite important for an onion grower to know just what per cent of the seed will germinate, so that he can judge how thick to sow in order not to waste the seed or get the crop too thin. All the seed we sell is given thorough tests for germination, and the exact results from such tests are marked on each package of seed so that the purchaser can tell just what proportion of the seed is of good vitality. This ought to be worth a good deal to any grower. We shall be glad to tell any onion grower just how our seed of any varieties he wishes germinates in our tests before he buys the seed.

SOW ONION SEED IN JULY

It is not generally known, but nevertheless a fact, that onions sown in July or first part of August will pass the winter without injury and produce nice bunching onions in the early spring—earlier than they can be obtained from sets and at far less cost. White Portugal or Silver Skin is the best variety for this purpose. Throw a little earth up to the rows in the fall and cover with coarse manure when the ground freezes.

Onion Culture. Onions are raised in two ways, from seed and from sets. Seed sown in early spring produces ripe onions in the fall, while sets set out at the same time make green "bunching" onions in a few weeks and dry ripe onions in July or earlier. Sets may be set out in the fall and will produce green onions much earlier than when set in the spring.

To raise good onions from seed the land must be rich and in fine condition. Sow the seed as early as possible in rows 14 inches apart. Weed as soon as the onions appear and keep well cultivated all through the season. Seed may also be sown in a hotbed or greenhouse in February or March and the onions transplanted to the open ground when warm enough. The finest onions are raised in this way.

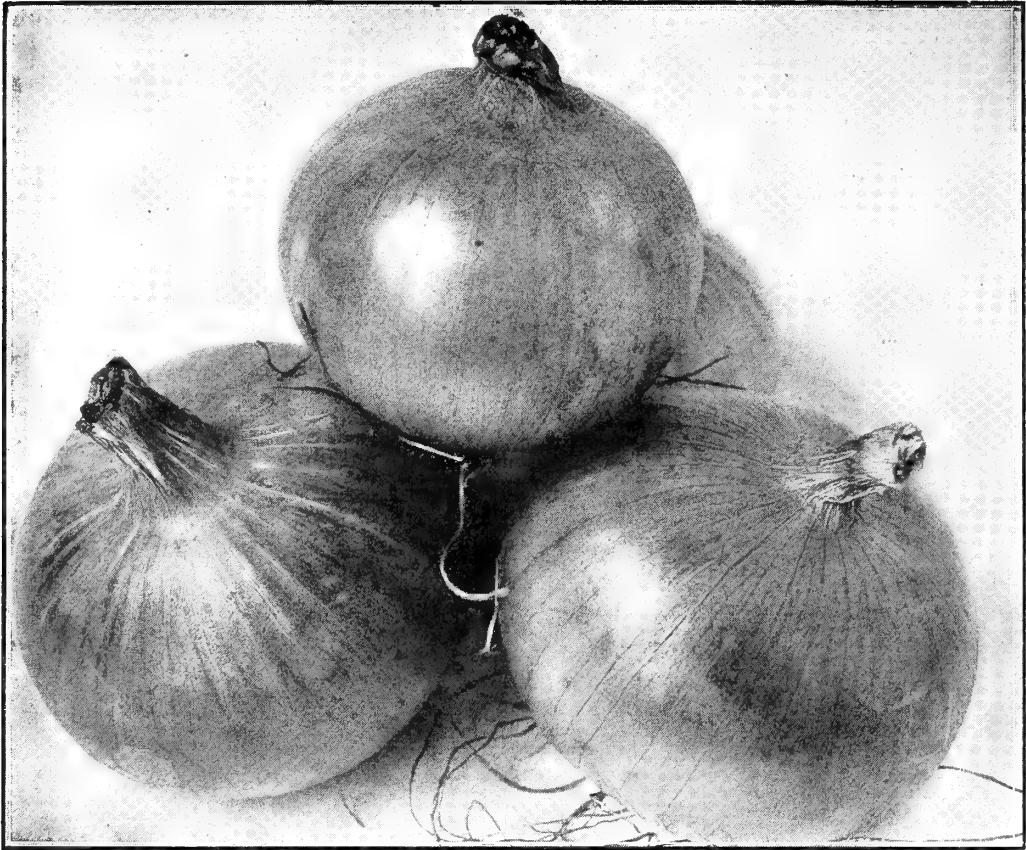
EARLY LARGE RED (Flat). This is the earliest large red onion. The bulbs are large around and flattened, and are firm and of fine quality. This onion will yield large crops even where seasons are short and the soil not perfectly adapted to onions, as the bulbs mature very early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.35.

Prizetaker. This variety produces very large and handsome onions of good bright yellow color and mild flavor. Single bulbs grown under favorable conditions often weigh 3 to 4 pounds each, and heavier weights have been attained. The onions are globe-shaped and of very mild, pleasant flavor. While these onions can be grown by sowing the seed in the ordinary way in the open ground, yet the largest and finest specimens are obtained by sowing the seed in shallow boxes in February or March, and transplanting to the open ground as soon as the weather is warm enough. The Prizetaker requires two weeks longer to mature than Yellow Danvers. Our American-grown seed is much superior to imported seed for use in this country. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 5 lbs. or more at \$1.15 per lb.

Harris' Red Globe (Southport Red Globe). This is a very fine selected strain of the well-known Southport Large Red Globe Onion, and is the finest red onion grown. The bulbs grow very large and of perfect globe shape, and of the darkest red color. The onions have small necks and are smooth and handsome. They keep better than any other variety and are of mild flavor. On good onion land this is the best and most profitable red onion grown. It is a little later than Red Wethersfield, but is a much handsomer and better onion. The seed we offer is the result of the most careful selecting of bulbs for seed for over 15 years, and will be found far superior to the Southport Red Globe usually sold. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.60.

Southport Yellow Globe, Harris' Special Selected. A very handsome onion of perfect globe shape and good deep yellow color. A little later than the Danvers and requires higher culture. We have an extra selected strain of this variety which will produce onions of uniform globe shape and deep yellow color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.90.

ONIONS—Continued



Yellow Globe Danvers—Harris' Selected Strain

Yellow Globe Danvers, Harris' Selected Strain. The Yellow Globe Danvers has long been the most popular onion, and we have bred up a very fine strain of it, which for uniformly fine shape and color and good keeping qualities we think has few equals in this country. This seed will produce onions of perfect globe shape with small necks and deep yellow color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 18c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.65; 5 lbs. or more at \$1.50 per lb.

Ohio Yellow Globe. This strain of Yellow Danvers onion has been bred up by growers in Ohio and is very popular there and in many other sections. The bulbs are slightly flattened on the bottom, but are otherwise the same as Yellow Globe Danvers. Especially adapted to muck land. Pkt. 5c; oz. 18c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. or more at \$1.40 per lb.

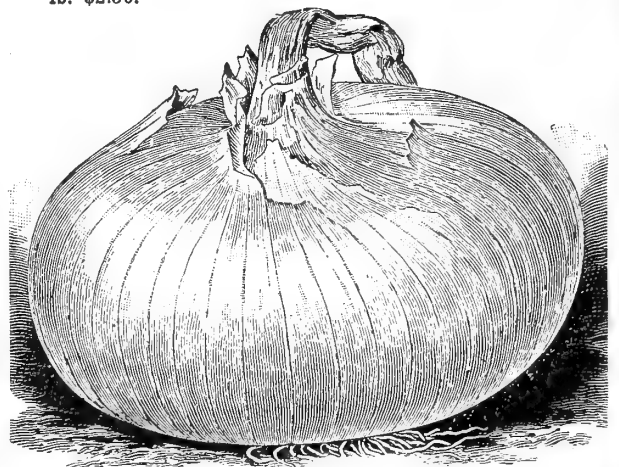
ROUND YELLOW DANVERS. This strain produces bulbs that are flatter than the Globe Danvers, but otherwise similar to that variety. The onion matures a little earlier which makes this variety desirable where seasons are short. It is also used for raising onion sets. Our seed is first-class in every way and will produce nice, even, well matured onions of best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10; 5 lbs. or more at \$1.00 per lb.

Southport White Globe. The bulbs are of perfect globe shape, very firm and solid, perfectly white and of fine quality. In the hands of experienced growers this is a very profitable onion, as it always commands the highest price. Our seed is of the true Southport strain, and will be found all that can be desired and much superior to the western-grown seed usually sold. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.50.

Giant Gibraltar. This is the largest yellow onion, often called "Spanish onion." The bulbs are as round as an orange, often much larger and of a light straw yellow. The flavor is very mild. The onions will keep all winter if thoroughly matured and well cured, and stored in a cool, dry place. This onion should be sown in February or March in the greenhouse or hotbed and transplanted to the open ground when weather permits. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.20.

Mammoth Silver King. A very large pure white onion of fine quality, being of very mild, pleasant flavor. It is the largest white onion we know of, sometimes weighing 4 lbs. or more. It is a fine variety for the home garden or to raise for market on a small scale, but is not suitable for shipping or storing in winter as it does not keep well.

Gardeners have lately discovered that they can market these large, pure white onions while green in bunches and find it very profitable. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$2.50.



Mammoth Silver King

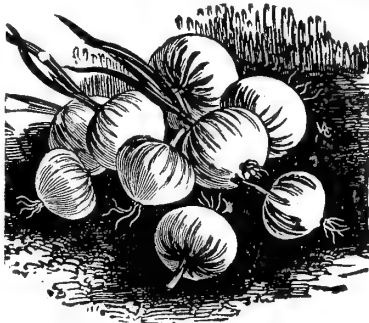
ONIONS—Continued

Australian Brown. This is a variety possessing remarkable keeping qualities. These onions have been kept in perfect condition the year around. The onions are of medium size, somewhat flattened, and of a light reddish brown color. They mature very early, being two weeks earlier than Yellow Danvers. The bulbs are very firm and ripen up hard and smooth, with very small necks. The flavor is mild and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 18c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.30.

Early White Pearl. A very early white onion that grows to a good size and is of very mild flavor. The onions are flat, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and pure white. They mature very early and as they attain a fair size they are profitable for early fall market. They do not keep well and should be all marketed before late in the winter. This variety is of mild, delicate flavor, and is a desirable kind for home use as well as market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

RED WETHERSFIELD. A very large, deep red onion, that matures early and succeeds well everywhere. The bulbs are flattened, very large around, solid and of fine quality. A good keeper. One of the best red onions for home use or market, where a globe-shaped onion is not required. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 5 lbs. or more at \$1.15 per lb.

EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA. This remarkable little onion is a wonder for rapidity of growth and early maturity and evenness in size and shape. It is the handsomest and most perfect white pickling onion grown. When sown thickly the onions grow to about the size of a cherry, perfectly round and pearly white and of very mild flavor. A most profitable onion to raise for market, as white pickling onions are always in demand and bring high prices.



Early Barletta Onion

With this variety it is no trouble to get large yields of perfect little white onions of even size that bring the highest prices. The seed can be sown as late as July first and mature a crop before fall. Pkt. 5c; oz. 18c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

WHITE PORTUGAL, or SILVERSKIN. An early, flat white onion of large size and mild flavor. Excellent for family use or market, matures earlier than Yellow Danvers and keeps very well. Largely sown for sets. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

NOTE.—This variety may be sown in July or August and left in the ground over winter and will make fine, pure white bunching onions early in the spring at much less cost than sets and just as early.

ONION SETS

One quart will set 75 to 100 feet of row, depending upon the size of the sets

Onion sets are used to produce onions earlier than they can be procured from seed. By using sets, large, ripe onions can be had in July or August, and green "bunching" onions early in the spring.

Our Prices are subject to change without notice. They will probably rule as quoted below. Please write us for prices if you need a considerable quantity. You cannot get as good sets cheaper anywhere.

YELLOW SETS. Small and round. Qt. (1 lb.) 20c; pk. (9 lbs.) 90c; bu. (32 lbs.) \$3.00.

WHITE SETS (Silverskin). Qt. (1 lb.) 25c; pk. (9 lbs.) 95c; bu. (32 lbs.) \$3.50.

Egyptian or Perennial Tree Onion. This is a distinct variety of onion that when once started will come up every year as soon as the frost is out of the surface soil, and will produce green bunching onions earlier than any other variety, and requires very little care. If the sets are set out in the spring they will divide and produce five or six new green onions the next spring for each set. They do not produce ripe onions. These sets are usually set out in August and September. If set out in the spring the onions are not ready to use until the following spring. Qt. (1 lb.) 20c; pk. (8 lbs.) 80c; bu. \$2.75.

Postage must be added if sets are to be sent by parcel post.

Petersilie (Gr.)

PARSLEY

Prezzemolo (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row.

Dwarf Perfection. This is, without doubt, the finest parsley grown. The plant is of semi-dwarf habit, very compact and of a beautiful bright green, while the leaves are very finely cut and curled.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Champion, or Triple Moss Curled. Makes a strong growth of deep green, finely cut and curled leaves of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

Extra Double Curled. A finely curled parsley. Very dark green. The leaves are not quite so finely cut and curled as above kinds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

HAMBURG, or Turnip-rooted. The roots are used instead of the leaves. The roots are boiled and served like parsnips and have a very pleasant flavor. They can be stored in sand and used all winter. We offer an improved variety called "Thick Sugar," which has nice, smooth, white roots of medium length and large around, and of fine sweet flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

Pastinake (Gr.)

PARSNIPS

Pastinaca (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row; 6 lbs. per acre.

Harris' New Model. By very careful selection of roots for seed purposes we have produced a strain that we think is very much superior to that usually sold. The parsnips grow to a medium length and are very smooth, without small roots or prongs, and are snow white, much whiter than other kinds, and therefore more attractive in market. See page 15. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

IMPROVED GUERNSEY HALF LONG. The roots are smooth, even in shape, easily dug, and are fine grained, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

LONG HOLLOW CROWN. Long, smooth and straight, and of fine quality. We have a fine strain of this popular variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

PEAS

One quart of seed will sow 100 feet of row. Two to three bushels per acre.

There is a great difference in Seed Peas of the same variety. Some are mixed and produce poor, half-filled pods, while others are pure and bear even crops of large, well-filled pods. The difference is in the way the seed is grown.

Our Seed Peas are all grown in the North, and are of the earliest and hardiest as well as the purest strains. They are far superior to most of the seed peas sold. They will produce an even crop of well-filled pods, which cheap and carelessly grown seed will not do.

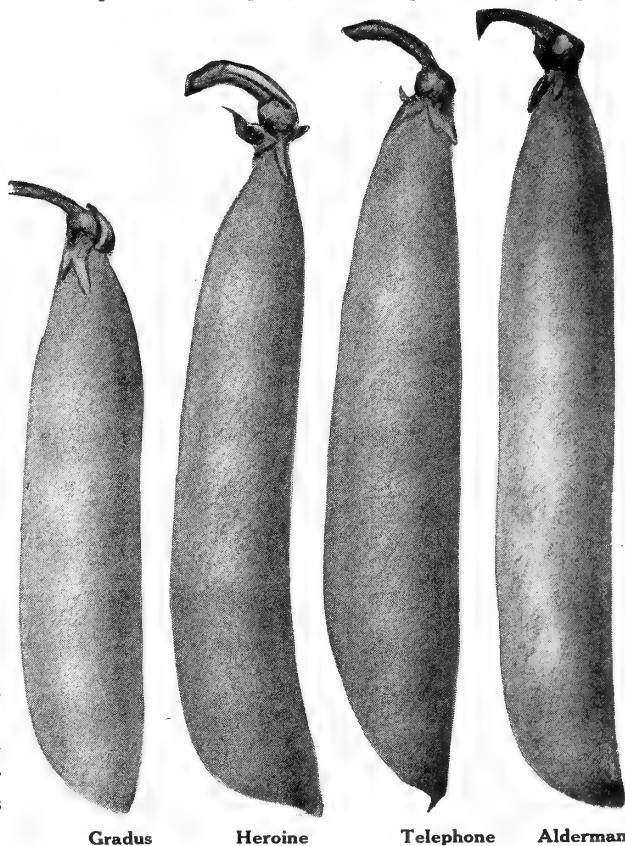
A FEW WORDS ABOUT VARIETIES

The small early peas, such as Alaska and First and Best, are valuable principally because of their earliness and hardiness. They can be sown while some frost is still in the ground, while if the larger and sweeter peas were sown at the same time the seed would rot.

To get peas as early as possible, Alaska or First and Best should be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground. For family use, however, it is better to wait a little and sow Surprise, which is as early as Alaska, and of far better quality. To follow these closely Laxtonian, Nott's Excelsior or Sutton's Excelsior and the new Little Marvel are best, as they are very early and of fine quality and prolific. A little later than these come Duke of Albany, Telephone and Heroine, and many other fine varieties with large pods and of very fine quality. For very late, New Queen is best.

These varieties all sown at the same time will give a continuous supply of the finest peas for a long time. By sowing some Heroine or Dwarf Champion two or three weeks later the season may be prolonged still further.

QUANTITY TO SOW. Very few people sow enough peas. For a family of five or six people the following quantities should be sown to furnish a liberal quantity nearly every day: 1 qt. Surprise, for first early; 2 qts. Laxtonian or Nott's Excelsior, or Little Marvel; 1 qt. Duke of Albany, Alderman or Telephone; 1 qt. Heroine or Dwarf Champion; 1 qt. Horsford's Market Garden or New Queen.



SOME PEAS OF SPECIAL MERIT.

LITTLE MARVEL. A new early dwarf pea; very prolific and of high quality. See page 15.

LAXTONIAN. Has the largest pod of any dwarf early pea. See page 15.

Surprise or Eclipse. This is the earliest sweet wrinkled pea. It is only a day or two later than Alaska, and is of far better quality. The pods are of fair size, and the vines are very prolific. One of the best very early peas, and we highly recommend it for family use. See price next page.

Alderman. A very fine pea for main crop. The pods resemble Telephone, but are larger, deeper green and better filled, while the vines are of more robust growth and more prolific. It is really an improved Telephone. Four feet tall, medium late. See price next page.

Prince Edward, or "Prodigious." A new variety with pods even larger than Alderman. The pods often grow nearly 6 inches long and are well filled with large peas of the very finest quality. Vines grow 4 feet tall and are fairly prolific. A grand variety for those who want the very largest and best peas that can be grown. Season medium late. See price list next page.

Heroine. This is one of the best late, or main crop peas, either for home use or market. The pods are immense, being 5 to 6 inches long, slightly curved, and

the peas are large, deep green, and of delicious sweetness and flavor. The vines grow about 2 to 2½ feet high and produce large crops. See price list next page.

Sutton's Excelsior. One of the best early dwarf peas we know of. Much like the well-known Nott's Excelsior, but has larger pods, vines grow a little taller and are more prolific, but the peas mature a day or two later. Valuable for either home use or market. The vines need no support. Those who want a dwarf pea that is early and prolific, with large pods and peas of high quality, will do well to use this variety. See price next page.

Nott's Excelsior. The earliest dwarf pea. Plant grows only about 18 inches high and needs no support. Pods are of good size and well filled, and the quality of the pea is delicious. One of the best for home use and market. See price next page.

New Dwarf Champion. This pea combines the high quality and great production of the old Champion of England with the advantage of having dwarf vines growing only 2 feet high, so they do not need support. The Dwarf Champion is very prolific, has pods of good size and the peas are of the highest quality. Season medium to late, a little earlier than the old Champion. See price next page.

Price List of Peas

PEAS—Early Varieties	½ Pt.	Pint	Quart	4 Qts.	Peck
Little Marvel (Vines 20 in. high). New Early dwarf variety. See page 15	\$0 15	\$0 22	\$0 40	\$1 35	\$2 60
Laxtonian (18 in.). New large podded extra early peas. See page 15....	15	25	45	1 50	2 85
Alaska (2 ft.). The earliest. Pods of medium size, well filled.....	10	17	30	1 00	1 80
Surprise, or Eclipse (20 in.). Earliest sweet wrinkled pea.....	12	20	35	1 10	2 10
Ameer (2 ft.). Early; large pods. A profitable market variety.....	12	20	35	1 10	2 10
Thomas Laxton (2 ft.). Very early, large pods and of highest quality....	12	20	35	1 25	2 40
First and Best, or Earliest of All (2 ft.). A fine strain of extra early peas.	10	17	30	1 00	1 90
Nott's Excelsior (15 in.). Earliest dwarf pea. See opposite page.....	12	20	35	1 15	2 10
Sutton's Excelsior (18 in.). Larger than Nott's and almost as early. See opposite page	12	20	35	1 20	2 25
Gradus, or "Prosperity." (2 ft.). Early, large pods, finest quality. One of the best early peas for home use or market. The peas are of delicious flavor and sweetness	15	25	40	1 25	2 40
McLean's Little Gem (15 in.). An early dwarf pea of high quality, pods of medium size	12	20	35	1 25	2 35
Premium Gem (15 in.). A fine strain of Little Gem; early and prolific....	12	20	35	1 25	2 35
American Wonder (15 in.). Formerly considered the earliest dwarf pea, but it has been largely superseded by Nott's Excelsior.....	12	20	35	1 25	2 35
Medium and Late Varieties					
PRINCE EDWARD or "PRODIGIOUS" (4 ft.). Immense pods, and peas of highest quality	12	20	35	1 20	2 25
CARTER'S DAISY, or Dwarf Telephone (18 in.). Pods as large as Tele- phone, while the vines only grow 18 inches tall and do not need sup- port. Peas large and of the finest quality. A fine late garden pea....	12	20	35	1 20	2 25
NEW DWARF CHAMPION (2 ft.). Like Champion of England, but vines do not grow so tall. See opposite page.....	12	20	35	1 10	2 00
Horsford's Market Garden (2 ft.). Valuable for market or home use. Very productive and of finest quality. Pods of medium size.....	12	20	35	1 20	2 10
DUKE OF ALBANY, or American Champion (3 ft.). Much like Telephone, but better. Large deep green pods, well filled with peas of finest qual- ity, medium late	12	20	35	1 10	2 00
Alderman. An improved Telephone. See description on opposite page....	12	20	35	1 10	2 00
HEROINE (2½ ft.). One of the very best late kinds. Very long pods well filled with deliciously sweet, dark green peas.....	12	20	35	1 10	2 10
TELEPHONE (4 ft.). The standard for quality. Large pods, and quite prolific. Medium late	12	20	35	1 10	2 00
Long Island Mammoth, or Telegraph (4 ft.). Large pods, hardy and pro- lific. A profitable market pea, but not of the highest quality.....	12	20	35	1 10	2 00
Advancer (2 ft.). A very prolific second early variety	12	20	35	1 00	1 90
JUNO (2 ft.). Very prolific, large pods. One of the best kinds for main crop	12	20	35	1 10	2 00
NEW QUEEN (3½ ft.). Finest large, very late pea	12	20	35	1 20	2 25
Champion of England (4 ft.). Very prolific and still one of the best late peas	12	20	35	1 00	1 90
Improved Stratagem (20 in.). A very large fine pea, strong and stocky, late	12	20	25	1 20	2 25
Yorkshire Hero (2 ft.). Bears medium size, well filled pods, on stocky, vig- orous vines. A good late pea	12	20	35	1 00	1 80
Dwarf White Marrowfat (4 ft.). Does not grow quite as tall as the old Marrowfat, but otherwise the same	08	12	20	70	1 25
Black-eyed Marrowfat (4½ ft.)	10	15	25	75	1 40
Mammoth Melting Sugar (4 ft.). Edible pods. The largest and finest of this class; vines grow tall and are very prolific	12	22	40	1 50	.....

For prices in larger quantities see our Market Gardener's Wholesale Price List. Mailed on application.

Peas by Parcel Post. Postage must be added to above prices sufficient to cover the charge for mailing the following weights.

½ pint weighs	½ lb.
1 pint "	1 lb.
1 quart "	2 lbs.
4 quarts "	8 lbs.
1 peck "	15 lbs.

The Best Peas. "Your Prince Edward and Alderman peas were the most profitable peas I ever used. The pods were a great deal larger than the Telephone pods I generally raise, and out-yielded them nearly two to one." Geo. D. Nichols, Cory, Pa.

POTATOES

We raise large quantities of potatoes for seed on our own farms and can furnish potatoes raised by seed saved from the best hills only. Such seed is far superior to that usually sold. See page 48.

Pfeffer (Gr.)

PEPPERS

Peperone (It.)

One ounce of seed will produce 1000 plants. Seed should be sown early in the hotbed or greenhouse.

Harris' Earliest Sweet Pepper. New. See description page 6. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00.

GIANT CRIMSON PEPPER. This new pepper has proved to be one of the best of the large fruited sweet varieties. It is as large as Chinese Giant, and much earlier and more prolific. See description, page 14. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

NEW "GIANT CAYENNE." Much larger than the old cayenne pepper, and the flavor is equally pungent. This is the best "hot" pepper for flavoring pickles, etc. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.

Neapolitan. Two weeks earlier than other large kinds. If the plants are started early the peppers will be ready to use in July, and earlier farther south. The peppers are of good size, a little longer and not quite so thick through as Bull Nose or Ruby King. They are produced upright on the plants, and as many as 30 or 40 have been counted on a single plant. The fruit is mild and of sweet, pleasant flavor, and of a very bright red. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.

Chinese Giant. The fruit often measures four or five inches high and as much in diameter. It is a "sweet pepper," being very mild flavored and has thick flesh. It is about as early as Ruby King, and much larger. Like other very large peppers it does not produce many fruits on a plant. Our seed is of the finest strain of the genuine Chinese Giant, and fully equal to any seed offered at any price. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.

Sweet Mountain. An early, large, sweet red pepper, with fruit of good size, about the shape of Bull Nose. Flavor not as mild as Ruby King, but the fruit ripens earlier than that variety. The plant is quite prolific and will produce a great many peppers if they are kept picked as fast as they mature. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

RUBY KING. The fruit is twice as long as it is in diameter, bright red, flesh thick and very mild. We have a very fine selected strain that produces fruit of the largest size, handsome shape and bright red color. The plants are more prolific than most strains of this variety, and the fruit ripens earlier and is of better shape and quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.50.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose. One of the hardiest, earliest and best varieties. Bright red, thick flesh, and fairly mild, but more pungent than Ruby King or Giant Crimson. If the seed is sown in the open ground early in May, in good rich soil, the fruit will ripen before frost in a favorable season. It is better, however, to raise the plants in a hotbed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.40.

Cayenne. Used for seasoning pickles. The peppers are long and slim, bright red when ripe, and of sharp, pungent flavor. The plants are very productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25.

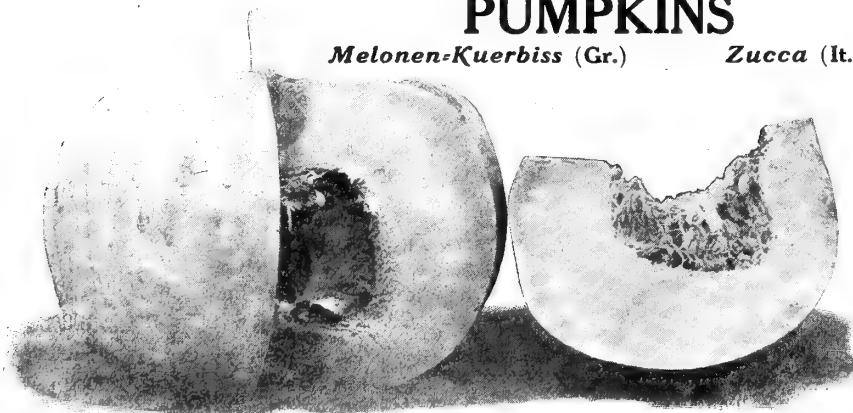
Golden Dawn. The best and largest yellow variety. The peppers when ripe are of a beautiful golden yellow, of fine shape, and of sweet, pleasant flavor. Early and very productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.50.

Pepper Plants. See Plant Department, back pages of this catalogue.

PUMPKINS

Melonen-Kuerbiss (Gr.)

Zucca (It.)



Calhoun Pumpkin (From a Photograph)

They have good thick, sweet flesh that is excellent for pies. There is always a good demand for these pumpkins in market. They ripen early and the vines are very prolific. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

Large Cheese. Fine grain and sweet. Large fruit, mottled light green and yellow, flattened at the ends. An excellent variety for the South. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 18c; lb. 50c.

MAMMOTH POTIRON (also called "King of Mammoths" and "Jumbo"). The largest pumpkin grown, often weighing 100 pounds. Salmon colored skin, flesh thick and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

CONNECTICUT FIELD, or "Big Tom." The common large yellow pumpkin; the best to grow among corn for stock feeding or pies. Our strain of this variety is very fine, and produces the largest and handsomest pumpkins. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. or more at 25c per lb.

CALHOUN PUMPKIN. This is one of the best pumpkins for pies we have ever grown. It does not grow very large, but the flesh is often 3 inches thick and very solid, so much so that it does not require boiling down like other pumpkins. They are round, ribbed, and of light cream color. The flesh is thick, sweet and fine grained. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 45c.

Winter Luxury, or Improved Sugar Pumpkin. Grows a little larger than the "Small Sugar," and the fruit is without ribs, lighter yellow and netted like a muskmelon. The flesh is thick and of a very fine quality, and they keep well into the winter. A very fine pumpkin for home use or market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 45c.

Small Sugar. Small, deep yellow pumpkins, ribbed and flattened at the ends.

Rhabarber (Gr.)

RHUBARB or Pieplant

Rabarbara (It.)

These roots can be raised from seed sown in the spring, and are ready to transplant to the permanent bed the next spring. The seed must be sown in fine, rich soil, and the seedlings must have good care.

Myatt's Linnaeus. The earliest and best variety. The stalks grow very large, often 2 inches wide, and are light green and scarlet. Seed of our own raising from very fine plants. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

RHUBARB ROOTS of above variety, large, strong roots, 10c each; 75c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100. Roots weigh about ½ lb. each. Add postage if roots are to be sent by parcel post.

*Radies (Gr.)***RADISH***Ravanello (It.)*

One ounce of seed will sow 75 to 100 feet of row

For sowing in frames or greenhouses Early Scarlet Globe is the most popular variety. It is also good for sowing in the open ground. Very fine radishes can be grown in the ground by sowing the seed late in the summer. At this time the maggots do not trouble them much and they grow large and smooth in the cool fall weather.

"Leafless" Scarlet Globe.

We have found this a very remarkable variety being as near leafless as any radish could be. It grows with great rapidity, and the leaves are so short and small it will stand crowding and a much larger number can be grown in a given space than with any other kind we know of. This fact makes it of great value for forcing.

The radishes are oval in shape, bright red with white flesh which is very crisp and of mild flavor.

All gardeners who raise radishes under glass will do well to try this new kind.

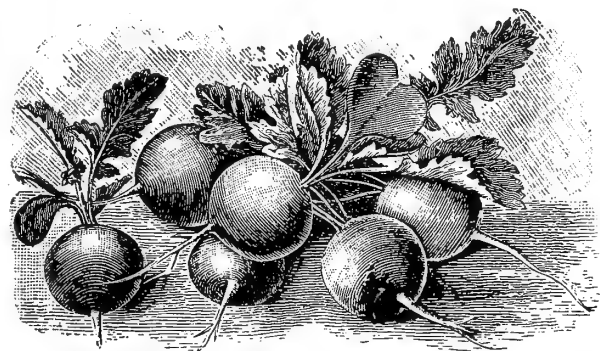
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

Early Scarlet Globe.

Called also "Red Rocket," "Startle" or "20 Days." A very early globe-shaped radish, suitable for forcing or open ground. The radishes are of handsome shape, attractive bright red, and are crisp, solid and of the finest quality. They grow so rapidly that under favorable circumstances they may be pulled 20 days from sowing the seed. This is the most popular variety for forcing. Our seed is of the very finest French strain, grown from transplanted roots, and will be found unsurpassed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

EARLIEST SCARLET GLOBE SHORTLEAF.

Grows more oval in shape than the Early Scarlet Globe, and is very popular for forcing. It is the finest and earliest strain of olive-shaped radish grown, no matter under what name it is sold. It has very short leaves, and makes a remarkably rapid growth, and is not hollow or pithy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.



Earliest Scarlet Forcing Radish

EARLIEST SCARLET FORCING. Called also "Scarlet Button" and "Dark Red Ball." This is the best and earliest round or turnip-shaped radish for forcing or open ground. It grows as round as a ball, with very short leaves and is of a deep scarlet color. It grows with great rapidity, often getting large enough to pull in 18 days from sowing the seed. This radish is very popular for forcing and open ground, and our strain will be found unsurpassed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

EARLIEST SCARLET WHITE-TIPPED. Also called "Rosy Gem" and "Rapid Forcing." This is the same as the Earliest Scarlet Forcing, except that each radish is tipped with white, making them very handsome when bunched or on the table. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

Crimson Giant Globe. A new forcing radish that grows much larger than other kinds without becoming hollow or pithy. It can be allowed to grow to twice the size of the other early kinds and still retain its fine quality, being solid and crisp. It grows with great rapidity and gets large enough to use



New "Leafless" Scarlet Globe Radish

as early as any kind, but in order to attain its full size it should be allowed to grow a little longer. The radishes are globe shaped, bright red, and have small tops. Gardeners will find this a profitable kind for forcing, as its large size and handsome appearance command a premium in any market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

CHARTIER. The best long red radish. The roots grow 6 to 7 inches long and about 1 inch in diameter. They are smooth, straight, bright red, with white tip. Very handsome and of fine quality. Remains for a long time before getting pithy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

LONG SCARLET SHORT-TOP. Grows 6 to 8 inches long; is straight, smooth and bright scarlet, and is of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. Olive-shaped, with white tip; crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

FELTON'S IMPROVED WHITE BOX. A large, rapid growing, round white radish. Very handsome and attractive in appearance; solid and of best quality. This radish is as round as a ball, with small root and tops, and has pure white skin. It is the best early white radish for forcing or outdoor culture. This strain is much superior to the Philadelphia White Box Radish, as it has smaller tops and matures earlier. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Icicle. This beautiful white radish grows with remarkable rapidity, and is valuable for forcing as well as for the open ground. The radishes are long, straight, pure white, and nearly the same size the whole length. It is earlier than White Vienna or Lady Finger, and is of very fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c.

GIANT WHITE STUTTGART. A very large, round, white radish, of good quality, used as a summer and fall variety, as the roots will stand a long time without becoming pithy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

White Strasburg. A first-class long white radish for summer use; will remain crisp and tender even when very large. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c.

Sauerrampfer (Gr.)

SORREL

Zucca (It.)

The improved large-leaved garden sorrel is used as greens like spinach, or for flavoring soup. Sow the seed in the spring in good light soil and thin the plants to 4 inches apart.

Improved Broad Leaved. The best variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35.

Liebesapfel (Gr.)

TOMATOES

Pomo d'oro (It.)

One ounce of seed will produce about 2000 plants.

Our Special Selected Strains. We have for years made a specialty of raising tomato seed of the best possible quality, and we think our strains of some of the new and standard varieties are as fine as can be found anywhere, and far superior to what is usually sold. The seed of these special varieties is all grown on our own farm, and the greatest care is taken to improve the stock by selecting the fruit for seed from the vines that produce the smoothest, earliest and best tomatoes. Gardeners who wish an even crop of smooth fruit should try our seed.

Notes on Varieties. Of the early varieties Earliana, Early Detroit, Bonny Best and Chalk's Early Jewel are decidedly the best. Of these Earliana is the earliest but does not color as well around the stem as Bonny Best, which is a little later but better colored.

None of the very early kinds, except "Bonny Best," is of as fine quality as the best of the later varieties. Among these the best of the dark red varieties are Stone, Success and Enormous. The best pink tomatoes for main crop are Early Detroit, New Globe, Trucker's Favorite and Livingston's Beauty, of which Early Detroit is the earliest, and Beauty the latest. Trucker's Favorite is medium late, and has very large, smooth, handsome fruit. For canning, it is important to get a tomato that is not too acid when cooked. Stone is one of the best on this account. Success and Chalk's Jewel are also excellent, being very sweet and of good color.

Earliana. This, together with the new "Extra Early" Earliana, is the best extra early variety without any exception. It is not only the first to ripen, but it ripens the whole crop before some of the late kinds have started to ripen at all. But what is more remarkable, the tomatoes are large, perfectly smooth and very solid, and of good sweet flavor. Its productiveness is really remarkable. On good, rich land the ground is literally covered with fruit. The vines make but a moderate growth, and naturally overbear. By planting on rich land, or giving a liberal quantity of manure or fertilizer, a great increase in yield is produced.

Our Seed of this variety is of our own growing, and is the genuine Spark's strain. We take great care to keep it perfectly pure and true to type, and we are confident that it is as fine a strain as can be found, no matter what price is charged for the seed.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.60.

New "Extra Early" Earliana. A new strain selected for extreme earliness.
See page 16.

Bonny Best. A magnificent new early variety that should be largely planted for home use and market.
See page 17.

Early Detroit. A fine new early pink tomato. The fruit is of good size, smooth as an apple and ripens medium early, being considerably earlier than Beauty and Trucker's Favorite. The vines are healthy and very productive and the fruit is free from cracks and ripens evenly all over. Where a pink tomato is wanted the Early Detroit will be found one of the very best.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00.

Trucker's Favorite. Very large, smooth and handsome, and one of the very best pink or purple fruited tomatoes. Not as late as Livingston's Beauty, but more solid and of finer quality. Vines vigorous, healthy and productive.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.

Chalk's Early Jewel. This new tomato is not quite as early as Earliana, but is of better shape and color. The fruit is smooth and regular and of large size, solid and of fine quality. The vines are very prolific, and the fruit ripens early, so that the whole crop matures before frost. Seed of our own raising and of a specially selected strain, far superior to the seed ordinarily sold.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00.

Stone, Harris' Selected Strain. This is certainly one of the very best large late tomatoes for market, home use or canning. There is a good deal of inferior seed of this variety sold, but we have a strain of our own growing that produces magnificent large, smooth tomatoes that are of deep scarlet color and very solid, and of fine quality, free from acidity. There is no finer tomato for canning. We have not found any similar tomato quite equal to our strain of Stone. Where earliness is not especially desired, this tomato will meet all the requirements of the most critical growers.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.

New Dwarf Stone. Plants grow dwarf and stocky, like those of Dwarf Champion, and can be set out close together. The fruit is like Stone, large, solid, and deep red, and of fine quality. Ripens a little earlier than Stone.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.85.

Tomato Plants

We can furnish tomato plants of superior quality at very moderate prices. See page 86.

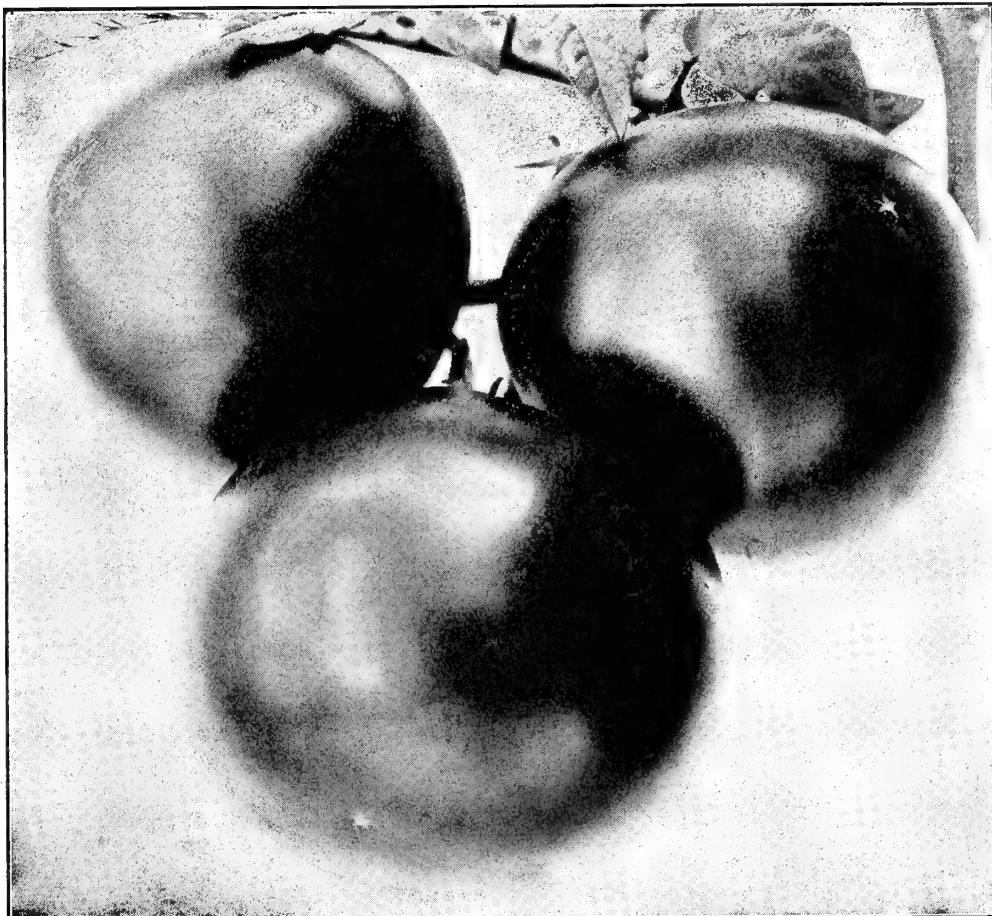
Success Tomato

The Best Main Crop,
Deep Red Variety for
Home Use or Market.

Those who want a deep red, smooth, handsome tomato of good size, either for market, table use or canning, will find the "Success" all that can be desired.

It is medium early—not as late as Stone. The fruit is very solid, smooth and colored right up to the stem, with no green tinge. Does not crack, and is usually entirely free from black rot.

We have taken great pains with our strain of this tomato and think we have greatly improved it since it was first introduced. We can recommend it to all who want the finest, smoothest and best flavored tomatoes. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00.



Success Tomato. One of the very best main crop varieties

TOMATOES—Packets of any of the following kinds 5c			
	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
IMPERIAL. Large, smooth, pink tomatoes of fine quality and ripen medium early	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 25
ENORMOUS. Bright red, smooth and handsome and very large. It is of rather coarse texture, but still of good quality, and it is so large and handsome that many people prefer it to smaller kinds.....	30	90	3 25
JUNE PINK. Very early pink tomato, resembling the Earliana, except in color	30	90	3 25
PONDEROSA. Immense tomatoes, fairly smooth and very solid, color pink. A good variety for private gardens.....	30	90	3 50
NEW GLOBE. One of Livingston's new tomatoes. The fruit is as round as an apple and is firm and of fine quality; color deep pink. One of the best tomatoes of this color.....	25	75	2 60
DWARF CHAMPION. The vines are stocky and do not spread like other kinds. Fruit is of medium size, very smooth and of an attractive pink color. Ripens medium early	20	65	2 25
Livingston's Beauty. Very fine, large, perfectly smooth and very handsome tomatoes of a deep pink color. One of the best market varieties, but ripens rather late.....	18	60	2 25
Livingston's Favorite. Deep red, large and smooth.....	18	60	2 25
Paragon. Deep red, large and solid. Fine for canning and market.....	18	60	2 25
Red Cherry. Very small round tomatoes that are used to serve whole in salads	30	85	.....
Red Pear or Fig. Pear-shaped fruit about one inch in diameter. Sweet and of good flavor and will keep a long time. Wonderfully prolific and useful for preserves.....	25	75	.....
YELLOW VARIETIES			
Golden Queen. The best yellow tomato. Large, smooth and of fine quality	30	85	.....
Yellow Plum. Small, plum-shaped, bright yellow fruit; fine for preserves.	30	85	.....
Ground Cherry, or Husk Tomato. (Also called Strawberry, or Winter Cherry.) Small yellow fruit, inclosed in a husk. It is of peculiar flavor and is used for preserves	30	75	.....

TURNIPS

One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of row. It requires from 2 to 3 lbs. of seed per acre in drills, or 1 to 1½ lbs. broadcast.

Turnips do best if sown late in the summer. In the Northern states the seed of the quick-growing kinds, like Strap-Leaf and Purple-Top White Globe, should be sown about the first of August and the slower growing kinds a week or two earlier. Farther South turnips may be sown later.

The best results are obtained by sowing the seed thinly in drills 20 to 24 inches apart and thinning the plants so they stand 8 or 10 inches apart in the rows. Turnips do best on rather light, moist soil and are of superior quality when forced to grow rapidly by sowing on rich land.

EARLY PURPLE-TOP MILAN. This is the earliest variety in cultivation. The bulbs are clear white, smooth and handsome, with purple top, and much resemble the Purple-Top Strap-Leaf, but grow even faster than that variety, and are ready two weeks earlier. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 10c; lb. 60c.

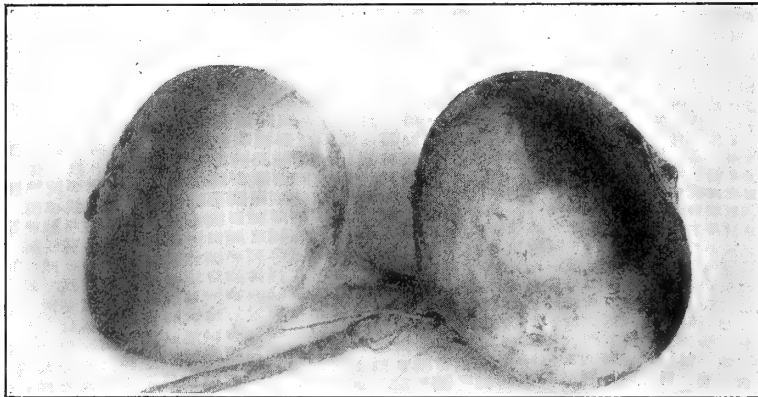
PURPLE-TOP STRAP-LEAF. The favorite variety for summer and autumn use. The turnips are flat, clear white, with purple top. They grow very rapidly and are of good quality. Seed sown in July and August produces fine large turnips in the fall. Pkt. 5c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 12c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. or more at 30c per lb.

PURPLE-TOP WHITE GLOBE. Large, pure white, globe shaped, with purplish red top. Very handsome, heavy yielder and early. A profitable turnip for market and excellent for table use. This turnip is the same as the Purple-Top Strap-Leaf, except that it is globe-shaped instead of flat and requires a little more time to grow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 12c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. or more at 30c per lb.

White Flat Dutch. Very early, pure white, flat and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

White Egg. An oval or globe-shaped white turnip, with pure white skin and of fine table qualities. It is popular in market and excellent for home use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

Cow Horn. A long white turnip largely used for stock feeding, as it yields very large crops. It is also of first-class quality for table use. It is a rapid grower, and can be sown late. Often sown in corn fields after late cultivating. The turnips grow more than half above ground and are easily pulled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. or more at 30c per lb.



Purple-Top White Globe Turnip

GOLDEN BALL. A handsome, early, yellow turnip, as round as a ball, with smooth, golden yellow skin, and fine-grained yellow flesh. The best early yellow turnip for table use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

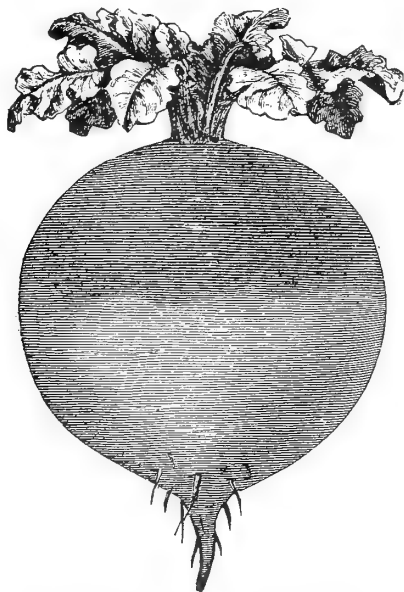
Yellow Stone. A round or globe-shaped yellow turnip of good quality, fine grained, smooth and handsome. Grows to a good size and keeps well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

Yellow Aberdeen. A large, globe-shaped yellow turnip with purple top. Fine for use in the fall or early winter, or for stock feeding. A heavy cropper. The seed should be sown the last of June for fall use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

Ruta Bagas or Swede Turnip

The ruta bagas, or Swede turnips, require longer to mature than the common kinds and should be sown earlier. To get heavy crops of large turnips sow the seed June 15 to July 10 in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart. Thin the plants to a foot apart and keep free from weeds.

For table use ruta bagas can be sown late and will be of better quality, but not as large as when sown early. These turnips keep well and may be stored in the cellar in moist sand or in pits.



Perfection Selected Swede Turnip

WHITE SHORT TOP. This is a very handsome white ruta baga, with remarkably short tops and no "neck." Turnips are light green on top and pure white on the bottom and grow to a good size, and are of fine quality. This is the best white Swede Turnip we know of. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 18c; lb. 55c.

Perfection Selected Swede. This is a large purple-top ruta baga that yields immense crops of large, smooth, yellow turnips of high quality. The roots grow very large, perfectly round, have very small tap roots and practically no neck. The tops are small compared with the size of the roots, which grow well out of the ground and are easily harvested.

Those who want to raise large, smooth, handsome Swede turnips, either for stock feeding, table use or market, should try this selected strain. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 18c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. or more at 45c per lb.

IMPERIAL PURPLE-TOP, Long Island Improved. This is a fine strain of yellow purple-top ruta baga, having smooth, handsome bulbs of good quality. The turnips are almost perfectly round, smooth, and bright yellow, with purple top. Pkt. 5c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. or more at 30c per lb.

BREADSTONE. When well grown this is a fine table turnip. When cooked it is almost as dry and sweet as a good squash. It belongs to the ruta baga or Swede turnip class, but is smaller and earlier than the ordinary ruta bagas. The seed should be sown the first part of July. If sown early the turnips get hard and coarse, and are not good for table use. It is in good edible condition in November, and will keep perfectly fresh and good all winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

White Sweet or French. A globe-shaped white ruta baga with green top, and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

Hall's Westbury (selected). This is a very finely bred Swede turnip, intended for table use, market and shipping. It grows to a nice size for this purpose, and is very smooth and handsome and of excellent quality. The turnips have purple tops and yellow flesh. This strain is of perfect shape, with no neck and very small roots. For those who want a handsome medium sized turnip for table use or market, this variety is unsurpassed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 18c; lb. 55c.

TOBACCO

Connecticut Seed Leaf. The most popular variety for the Northern states. Very hardy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.

Sterling. Early and valuable for the North. Color bright yellow, and of the finest quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Havana. The finest Cuban tobacco, so famous for cigars. Leaf thin, and used principally for cigar wrappers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

AROMATIC AND SWEET HERBS

Basil. Used for flavoring soups and sauces. Plant about 18 inches high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Borage. Often used for bee pasture. Sow in spring in the open ground. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Caraway. Hardy biennial seeding the second year after sowing. Sow in spring or fall. Very easily grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c.

CORIANDER. The young green leaves are used for flavoring soups, salads, etc. Sow in the spring in the open ground. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c.

DILL. Used for flavoring cucumber pickles, etc. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

LAVENDER. Used for its perfume. It is a hardy plant and will last for years. The seed is slow to germinate and people often fail to get it to start. It should be covered very little if at all. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

SWEET MARJORAM. Very valuable for seasoning dressing for poultry, imparting a very agreeable and pleasant flavor. Easily grown from seed sown in the open ground in the spring. The tops of the branches should be picked off while young and tender and dried in bunches for use in the winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

Rosemary. A perennial that will last for years when once started. Sow in the spring in the open ground where the plants are to remain. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Fennel. The leaves are used for flavoring. Easily raised. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c.

Summer Savory. Easily grown by sowing seed in the open ground in the spring. Plant grows about a foot high with small, narrow leaves, which are dried on the stems and used for seasoning. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c.

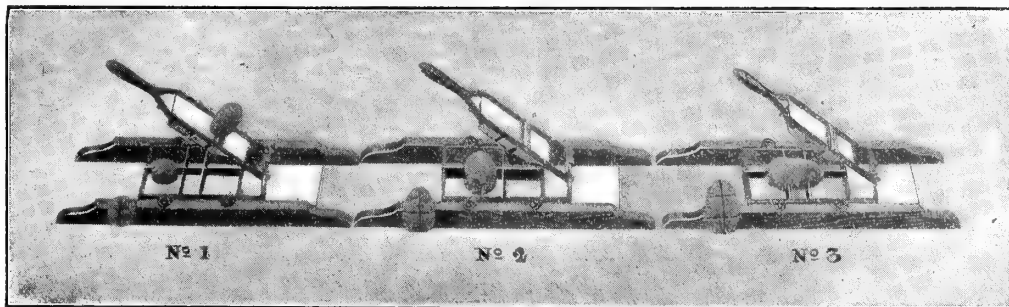
SAGE, Broad-Leaved. When once started will last for years. Should be in every garden. Sow in the open ground and thin the plants to six inches apart. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.10.

Thyme. Start the seed in a box in the house or hotbed, or sow in the open ground early in the spring. Do not cover the seed, but press it into the soil. The plant will survive the winter if given a little protection. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

WORMWOOD. A medical herb used largely for planting in poultry yards for chickens to feed on. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

Holt's Mammoth Sage. This variety of sage does not seed, so we can offer only the plants. The leaves grow much larger than the common sage, and are of superior quality. The plants are perfectly hardy and will stand the winter without protection. They make a very large growth, a single plant spreading out two or three feet across. By far the best sage for all purposes. Plants 12c each; \$1.25 per dozen. Weight for mailing, ¼ pound each, 3 lbs. per doz.

Harris' Seed Potato Cutter



No. 1 shows how a small potato is cut into two pieces, and also how the seed end is cut off if desired.

No. 2 shows how medium sized potatoes are cut into four pieces.

No. 3 shows how large potatoes are cut into six pieces.

This is the only really satisfactory Potato Cutter we have ever used. With it a man can cut five times as many potatoes in a day as by hand and cut them any way desired. The cutter is placed on top of a bushel crate or barrel so that the potatoes fall into it when cut. When cutting, the lever is raised with one hand and a potato placed on the knives with the other in such a position as will cut it in as many pieces as desired. (See picture above.) By a simple movement of the hand the potato is cut and falls into the box below.

To take off the "seed end" the potato is simply drawn over the knife blade on top of the plate as shown in Fig. No. 1. The pieces fall on a plate and are kept separate from the rest of the cut potatoes. This cutter will pay for itself in a day. A large grower cannot afford to be without one. The cutter is 2 feet long and 8 inches wide; weight 8 lbs. Price \$2.75.

Try one of these cutters. If you don't like it send it back in good condition and we will give you back the money promptly and without question. No potato grower who has ever tried one of these cutters would be without it for five times the price.

SEED POTATOES

We have for many years devoted a great deal of attention to raising high class seed potatoes. We raised 30 acres on our own farm the past season and never had smoother, cleaner or more healthy stock.

Up-to-date Potato Culture We cannot tell all about potato culture in this catalogue, but we want to say something about modern methods in seed selection. If you want to raise a big, strong, healthy horse you do not pick out the smallest and poorest scrub to be his father. But that is just what a great many people have been doing when they select their seed potatoes. The poorest and weakest hills always contain the smallest potatoes and these are most always picked out and used for seed.

What is the result? After raising a variety a few years it "runs out." There are many poor hills and the yield is much less than it should be.

The modern method with the best growers is to select seed from hills that produce the most desirable potatoes of uniform size and the largest yield per hill.

This selection is carried still further. The potatoes from each hill are planted separately from those of another hill and the ones that give the largest yield are used to produce seed another year. This is what is called the "hill-unit" system. Where carefully practiced it works wonders.

By this method a stock of potatoes can be worked up in a few years that will easily yield double the quantity formerly obtained from the old method of selection.

We can offer this year seed potatoes of the following varieties, grown from seed raised under the hill-unit system:

Irish Cobbler
Early Rose

White Hebron
Golden Rural
Todd's Wonder

Green Mountain, Jr.
Pan American

We notice when using this selected seed that the vines are stronger and more vigorous than usual, and there are no poor, weak hills. Every hill seems to be just like another and all produce a good lot of even size potatoes.

With ordinary seed one hill will perhaps produce 5 or 6 good potatoes, another a lot of small ones, and still another one or two over-grown ones. This is not as it should be, and is largely the fault of the seed.

No Powdery Scab. This is a disease of the potato new to this country, having been introduced on potatoes imported from Europe. It is now quite prevalent in Maine and along the St. Lawrence River. It is not safe to use potatoes grown in those localities for seed. Many dealers in New York, New England and other places get their seed potatoes from Maine. One potato affected with the disease would infect a farm so that potatoes grown on the land would be unsaleable.

Our seed potatoes are all grown on our own farm or on neighboring farms where there never has been any Powdery Scab and the seed can be depended upon to be entirely free from this disease.

The prices here given are for the potatoes carefully put up for shipment and delivered to freight house or express office without extra charge, but the purchaser is to pay the freight or express charges.

Potatoes Shipped in Sacks or Barrels. We can ship potatoes either in barrels or in sacks. Sacks hold the same quantity as barrels (165 lbs.). Sacks cost 10c and barrels 40c, so it makes a difference of 30c in the price of the two packages. In ordering please state which you want.

If the potatoes are to be shipped in wooden barrels, 30c per barrel must be added to the prices quoted in this catalogue.

Shipping Season. It is usually safe to ship potatoes from here about March 20. We can ship earlier in paper-lined barrels, if our customers wish us to do so, with little risk, but we will not hold ourselves responsible for loss by freezing if the potatoes are ordered sent earlier than in our judgment it is safe to ship them.

Special Low Prices. If you intend to buy seed potatoes in lots of 5 sacks or more please write us for special prices, stating what varieties you are interested in.

White Hebron. A new early white potato of great value.

See page 17.

Early Surprise. We are very much impressed with the value of this new potato. While not a strictly early variety it grows rapidly and if planted early will produce big smooth white potatoes only two or three weeks later than the extra early kinds that do not yield over half as much. This will prove a profitable variety to market between the early and late crop. It will yield as much as almost any late kind, and the potatoes are pure white, round, smooth and attractive in appearance and of fine quality.

The vines are vigorous and healthy and usually produce 6 to 8 good large potatoes per hill. It is not difficult to get 200 bushel per acre and the potatoes are so smooth and handsome that they bring the highest prices. Pk. 60c; bu. \$1.50; sack (165 lbs.) \$3.50.

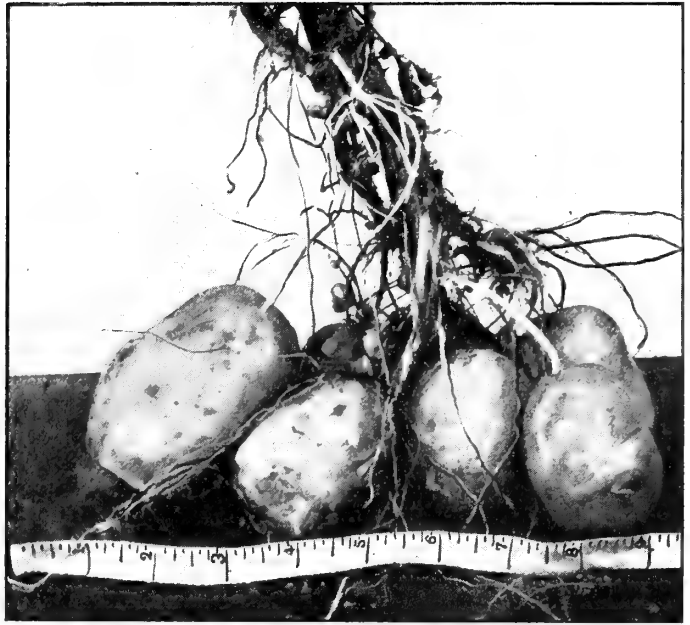
EARLY VARIETIES



Early Surprise. A valuable new variety

Irish Cobbler The most popular and largely planted early potato. Round, pure white, extra early, and of the best quality. Grows uniformly large, there being fewer small potatoes than in any other early kind. The seed we offer is exceptionally fine. The potatoes are clean, free from scab and rot, and are strictly pure genuine Irish Cobbler. Some people say they can't raise such crops of Irish Cobbler as they did a few years ago. The trouble is they use inferior seed affected with disease and lacking in vigor. We raise just as large crops of this variety as we ever did. Get good healthy seed of the genuine Irish Cobbler and you can raise just as large crops as were ever produced.

There are a great many potatoes being sold for Irish Cobbler that are not that variety at all, or are so badly mixed with late kinds that they are worse than useless to plant for an early crop. The seed we offer is of our own raising on new soil and it is strictly pure. Pk. 65c; bu. \$1.40; barrel sack (165 lbs.) \$3.25; 2d size \$2.90 per sack (165 lbs.).



Irish Cobbler.—Photograph of a hill dug Seven Weeks after planting.

Early Six-Weeks. This variety resembles the Early Ohio so closely that it is hard to tell them apart. With us, however, the Six-Weeks is a much better yielder than the Ohio and fully as early. Some growers think it is earlier. It sets more potatoes in a hill than the Ohio and yields better. This is certainly one of the very best extra early varieties. It is fully as early as any variety we know of and yields better than other kinds equally early. The vines are small and ripen down early so the crop can be dug and removed from the land in time to plant some other crop. The potatoes are in shape and color like the Ohio, oval with blunt ends and with light pink skin. We offer some exceptionally fine seed of our own raising from a crop that yielded over 200 bu. per acre. Pk. 60c; bu. \$1.50; barrel sack (165 lbs.) \$3.50; 2d size \$3.00 per sack.

Early Ohio. The standard early potato; medium long with square ends; color light red, deeper around the eyes. Vines small and die down very early. Yields well under high culture. Pk. 60c; bu. \$1.40; barrel sack \$3.25.

200 BUSHELS EARLY SIX-WEEKS PER ACRE

I had very good success with the potatoes, Early Six-Weeks, this season raising 200 bushels per acre by June 25th.

Oct. 10, 1913.

Geo. B. McKeoun.



Early May Potatoes

Early May. One of the best extra early varieties. The potatoes are light red, oval to long, and have shallow eyes and are of the best quality. The potatoes are about the color and shape of Early Rose, but mature two weeks earlier. Pk. 55c; bu. \$1.60; barrel sack (165 lbs.) \$4.25; 2d size \$3.90 per sack.

Early Rose. Probably the most popular early potato ever raised in this country. It has been the standard for yield and quality for thirty years. There is very little pure, true Early Rose seed to be had, but we are glad to be able to offer some genuine stock grown under the "hill-unit" system and possessing the old-time vigor and quality. The potatoes are long and light red with shallow eyes. They yield well for an early kind and the quality is of the best. Pk. 60c; bu. \$1.40; sack \$3.25; 2d size \$2.75 per sack.

Bovee. This is one of the largest yielding early kinds. The potatoes are oblong, white shaded with light pink in spots, and resemble the Beauty of Hebron, but yield better than that good old variety. It is, however, only a medium early kind, being a week or two later than Irish Cobbler, Early May, etc. Pk. 60c; bu. \$1.45; barrel sack \$3.50; 2d size \$3.25 per sack.

LATE AND MAIN CROP VARIETIES

Pan American. A very fine medium late potato of the Rural class. The potatoes are round, flattened, have smooth pure-white skin and very shallow eyes. The vines have purple stems and resist blight well. One of the best yielders and a fine potato in every way. Our seed was grown from seed raised by the "hill-unit" system and will give the best possible crops. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.25; sack \$3.00; 3 sacks \$2.75 per sack.

American Giant. The potatoes grow rapidly and when planted early can be dug in August and marketed when potatoes are usually much higher in price than later in the season. It produces much larger crops than any early variety. The potatoes are long, white and with numerous eyes. We have some excellent pure seed of our own growing. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.25; sack \$2.90.

Todd's Wonder Potato

The
Best Yields
of Them All

We have never sold a potato that gave such universal satisfaction as this. Everyone who has raised Todd's Wonder reports excellent results, and many say it is the best potato ever raised in their locality.

Mr. Chas. L. Todd, of Otsego Co., N. Y., has been working on the World's Wonder potato for some years, se-

lecting his seed each year from hills that produce the heaviest yields and most uniform sized potatoes. The result has been to greatly improve the variety in health and vigor, and consequently in yield.

There are no poor hills. The seed potatoes all come from strong, healthy vines and they produce such. Our fields of "Todd's Wonder" grown from Mr. Todd's selected stock were the evenest lot of potatoes we ever saw. It would be hard to find a single poor or weak hill in an acre. Every hill is just alike—all good. They yield nearly twice as much as ordinary Rurals and Carman's in the same field.

The "Todd's Wonder" is of the Rural or Carman class, has very vigorous, healthy vines that usually stay green until killed by frost. The potatoes are round, smooth and handsome and of good quality.

We have never known this potato to blight or to be affected with rot.

After raising this potato for three years we are convinced that it is the most profitable late variety we know of. 300 bu. per acre. Mr. L. B. Westfall of Ontario County, N. Y., wrote Oct. 14, 1914: "The Todd's Wonder potato is rightly named. It is certainly a wonder. I have a field this year that is going 300 bu. to the acre. There are no small ones and I have never found a hollow one yet."

457 bu. per acre. Harold Grover, 15 years old, entered a contest open to boys under sixteen in Erie Co., N. Y., to raise the largest crop of potatoes from one peck of seed and won the first prize. He planted a peck of Todd's Wonder and harvested 15 bu. and 10 pounds. This was at the rate of 457 bu. per acre by actual measurement.

Price of Todd's Wonderful Potatoes. Pkt. 50c; bu. \$1.25; sack \$3.00.

Golden Rural. A new "blight-proof" potato. See description page 17 and colored photograph on back of this catalogue. Pkt. 75c; bu. \$1.60; sack \$4.00.

Washington. A very handsome, smooth, white potato, oval in shape and with shallow eyes. Matures medium early and yields immense crops on light soil. Pk. 60c; bu. \$1.40; sack \$3.50.

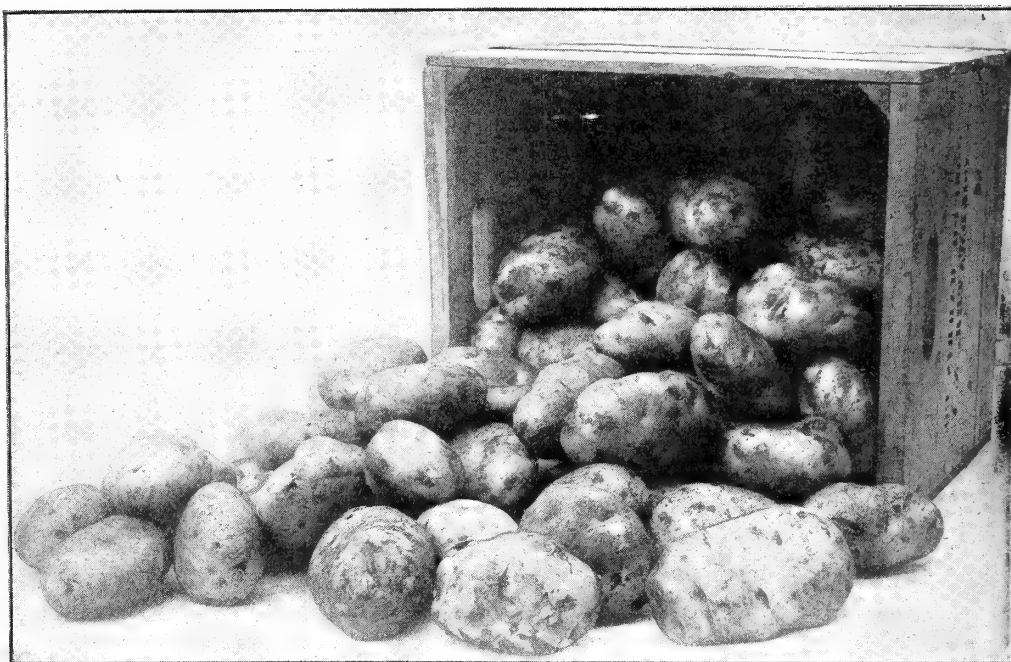
Green Mountain, Jr. A seedling of the well-known Green Mountain, and is an improvement on that variety, being of greater health and vigor; resists blight better and is of equally fine quality. The potatoes are round and smooth with shallow eyes and slightly russet skin, like the old Green Mountain. This potato is of very high quality for table use and we strongly recommend it to those who want to raise the very best potatoes for their own use or market. Our seed was selected by the hill-unit system and is consequently pure, healthy and vigorous. Pk. 60c; bu. \$1.40; barrel sack \$3.25; 2d size \$2.90 per sack.

YIELDED AS MUCH AS OTHERS KINDS. One of our neighbors had an acre of Green Mountain, Jr., last season in a field planted with a standard variety of the Rural class, and the Green Mountains yielded 200 bushels per acre, while the rest of the field turned out less than 100 bushels per acre.

Sir Walter Raleigh. This is undoubtedly the best of the Carman or Rural seedlings. It is a seedling of the Rural New Yorker, and has the vigor of that variety before it degenerated, as it undoubtedly has. It is an improved Rural with new blood and renewed vigor. The potatoes resemble the Rural in shape, but are smoother with shallower eyes, slightly netted skin and much better quality. This variety sets more potatoes in a hill than the Rural and yields immense crops on any good soil. Succeeds everywhere and is the style of potato most in demand in the markets just now. We have some extra fine, pure stock, free from scab, rot or disease of any kind. Pk. 40c; bu. \$1.00; sack (165 lbs.) \$2.50.

Silver King. This new seedling potato which we introduced a few years ago has produced some great crops and has proved to be a valuable variety. It is not only a heavy yielder but it is also of high quality, being dry, white and mealy when cooked.

The potatoes are oval in shape, pure white, with netted skin that always goes with good quality, shallow eyes and average large in size. Vines very vigorous with green stems and white flowers and resist blight, rarely, if ever, being affected with this disease. There are usually 8 or 12 good large potatoes in a hill. Pk. 60c; bu. \$1.40; barrel sack \$3.00.



Todd's Wonder Potato (Photograph)

FARM AND FIELD SEEDS

The production of high class seed of the best varieties of oats, corn, wheat and other grains, as well as potatoes, has for many years been one of the principal branches of our business, and no part receives greater attention.

The Importance of Good Seeds is becoming more generally understood, and progressive farmers no longer think of using the seed of the old "run out" varieties that they were sowing years ago.

Take corn, for instance. It has been plainly shown by recent experiments that the yield per acre can be nearly doubled by using seed that has been selected with intelligence and properly cured. The same is true of other grain crops. The best results can only be obtained by the use of the very best seed that can be grown. It does not pay to use anything else.

Our Seeds are Better than common seeds. With the latest improved power machines for cleaning and grading seed grain and by the scientific treatment of our seed to prevent smut and other diseases, we are able to furnish much better seed than it is possible for most farmers to produce. It costs a little more of course, but the extra cost is nothing compared with the increased yield and quality of the crops.

Barley

WISCONSIN PEDIGREE. This is a "thoroughbred" strain of six-rowed barley bred up at the Wisconsin Experiment Station by selecting the best plants and saving seed from them. The result of this careful breeding is that the barley produces uniformly large well-filled heads on strong, vigorous plants and therefore yields much more than the common kinds. The grain is large, plump and heavy. We offer some very fine seed grown direct from pedigree stock. It will certainly pay barley growers to use this improved variety. Pk. 60c; bu. (48 lbs.) \$1.75; bag (2 bu.) \$3.20.

Six-Rowed "State." We can offer good six-rowed barley grown in this state. It is good stock, suitable to raise and is very prolific. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.45; bag (2 bu.) \$2.75.

Buckwheat

Buckwheat is easily raised and will make profitable crops on rather poor land, where other grain would fail. It is also

Long's White Tartar Oats

We have sold this variety of oats for a number of years and it has given universal satisfaction everywhere. We have had yields of 100 bushels per acre on large fields on our own farm, and many of our customers report fully as large yields.

These oats have immense heads of grain, often measuring nearly a foot long, and containing by actual count over 150 kernels. It is a side oat.

The straw is very large, strong and stiff. In one of our fields these oats stood a foot higher than wheat growing beside it.

The kernel is large, plump and heavy, pure white, and with thin hulls. There are no better oats for feeding than these.

Price of Seed. We offer Long's White Tartar Oats thoroughly cleaned and free from weed seed, at the following prices: Pk. 40c; bu. \$1.25; bag of 2 bushels (64 lbs.) \$2.10; 5 bags (10 bushels) or more at \$1.00 per bu. No charge for bags. Special prices will be quoted on lots of 25 bushels or more. Sample will be mailed if requested.

Golden Fleece Oats. The Golden Fleece has proved to be one of the very best varieties of the branching class. The grain is white, large, plump and heavy, with thin hulls. The straw is stiff and carries very large branching heads. These oats have a record yield of 108 bushels per acre, while yields of 75 to 80 bushels per acre are very common, and can easily be obtained with this variety under ordinary conditions. The straw is medium tall, stiff and does not often lodge. Pk. 40c; bu. (32 lbs.) \$1.25; bag of 2 bu. (64 lbs.) \$2.25; 5 bags (10 bu.) or more at \$1.00 per bu. No charge for bags. Samples will be mailed on request.

largely used as a cover crop in orchards. Sow in June or July, using 3 pecks to 1 bushel of seed to the acre.

JAPANESE. The largest and most productive variety. The grain is large and dark brown or black; ripens early and is very prolific. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.45; bag (2 bu.) \$2.75.

SILVER HULL. Small gray kernels that make the finest quality of buckwheat flour. Yields large crops and is considered by many growers the most profitable kind to raise. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.45; bag (2 bu.) \$2.70.

Speltz or Emmer

A Russian grain that has become quite popular in the West for feeding purposes. It resembles barley somewhat and is grown in the same way. Its principal value is for poor, dry land where oats or wheat would not give a profitable crop. It is often mixed with oats and helps to make a larger yield. Sow $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, the same as you would oats or barley. Pk. 50c; bu. (40 lbs.) \$1.30; 2 bu. or more \$1.25 per bu. (40 lbs.)



Photograph of a Field of Bumper Crop Oats on Moreton Farm
Taken While Being Cut. See next page
Note the very large straw and big heads

New "Bumper Crop" Oats

These are the largest and plumpest oats we have ever seen grown in this country.

The grain is so large and plump that it can readily be distinguished from other kinds at a glance.

The heads are long with the grain heavily clustered. This would be classed as a side oat, but is more clustered and stands more upright than other varieties of this class.

It originated from a single plant found in 1906 in a field of oats that had lodged flat on the ground with this one plant standing up alone.

It had very large, stiff straw and immense heads of peculiar form, and grain much larger than any of the other oats in the field.

The grain from this one plant was saved and sown the next year, when it was seen that it was a perfectly distinct variety.

The remarkable vigor of these oats is very noticeable at the first sight of a field of them. The straw stands stiff and straight, as large as a lead pencil and with very broad leaves, often nearly an inch wide. The appearance of these oats can be seen in the photograph of a field on our farm taken when being cut.

Last season was very unfavorable for oats in this locality as we had practically no rain after the middle of June. Crops, therefore, were quite short but the "Bumper Crop" yielded better than any other kind and we are sure that in a favorable season these oats will make some immense yields.

These oats can be grown on rich land and will stand up straight and stiff where other kinds would go down before half ripe.

Let us send you a sample of the Bumper Crop oats. We know when you see how superior the grain is to other kinds you will want some.

These oats took first premium at the New York State Fair last fall, and have always taken first premium wherever shown.

We do not believe there was ever finer oats grown in this state before.

SAMPLE FREE IF YOU ASK FOR IT.

Pk. 75c; bu. \$1.75; bag (2 bu.) \$3.00; 10 bu. or more at \$1.25 per bu. Sow 3 measured bushel per acre.

Spring Wheat

Spring wheat can be raised anywhere in the Northeastern states as well as in the West. At present prices of wheat it should prove a profitable crop.

Sow as early as possible using 2½ to 3 bushels of seed per acre.

Scotch Fife. The most popular variety of spring wheat. Has large heads with practically no "beard" or awns. The kernels are large, red, plump and very hard, making the best grade of spring wheat flour. Pk. 60c; bu. \$2.00; 2 bu. or more at \$1.90 per bu.

One of our customers writes Sept. 11, 1914:

"I never had a good garden or enough grain until I bought my seed of you. Now I have lots. I have 35 acres oats with heads 10 to 15 inches long and my neighbors are all asking where I got my seed."

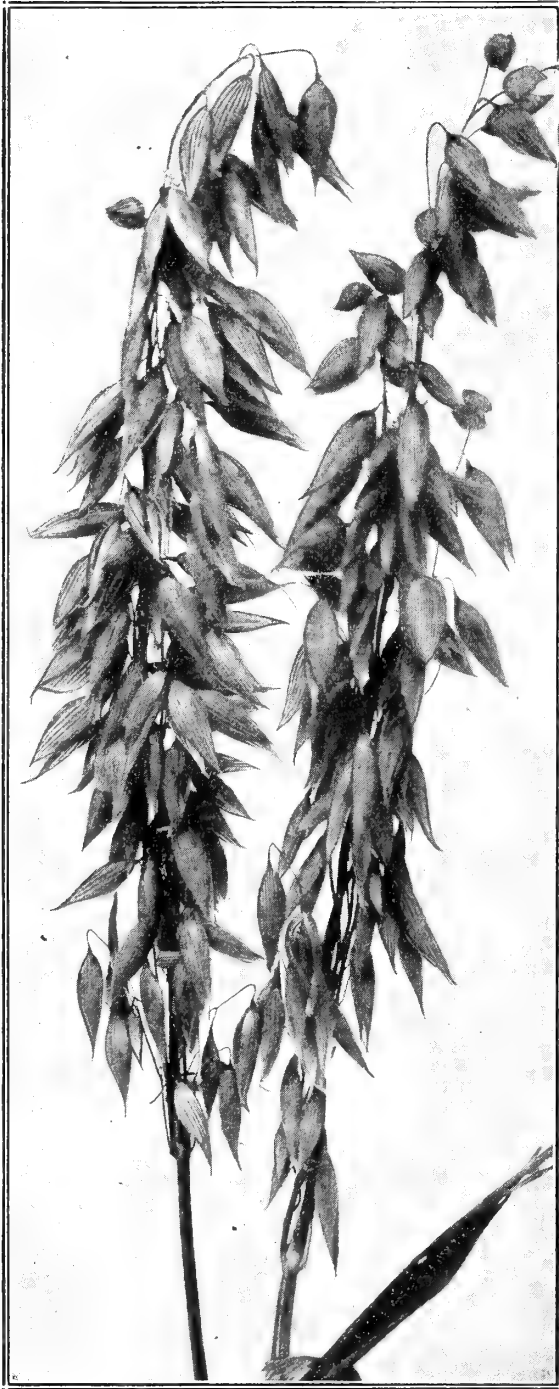
Many people go on using inferior seed year after year just because they have it and do not want to spend a little extra money for something better. This in many cases is poor economy. A small amount of money invested in really good seed often pays back ten, and sometimes fifty dollars for every dollar paid out.

A Letter About the Corn Described on the Opposite Page

"I planted three different pieces with Harris' Mammoth Yellow Flint corn I got of you last spring—½ acre, 1 acre and 2 acres. I husked out the ½ acre and 1 acre lots. There was some soft corn that I did not count; I only counted good sound ears, there being 200 bushels, and besides this amount I have 48 strings braided up of the very best of this sorted out when husking. I counted a good half bushel in each string. The two-acre plot I put in the silo. This was eared just as good. I am feeding this to the stock now and is grand ensilage. My neighbors saw this corn growing in the field all through the season and many have spoken for seed. One man has engaged 10 bushels just to plant next year, believing as I do that it is good corn for the silo. I found the stocks on the ½ acre piece weighed 22,800 pounds (over 11 tons). The stocks grow more than ten feet high, many of the ears 15 inches long. A great many old farmers said this outdone anything they ever saw in field corn."

D. E. STONE, Dec 7, 1914.

If Mr. Stone had used **Gold Nugget** corn for his silo he would have found it better still! Bigger stalks and bigger ears!



New "Bumper Crop" Oats
(Photograph half natural size)



The Above is a Photograph of Corn as it Comes Out of Our Seed Tester

Well Cured Seed. We take the greatest care of our seed corn from the time it is harvested until it is shipped to our customers. If the corn when husked is not perfectly dry (which is not often the case), it is placed in a drying house where it is thoroughly cured in warm, dry air, so that it comes out in the best possible condition—full of life and vigor. It will come up promptly and grow quickly, which is of the greatest importance, especially in the Northern states.

The Price of Good Seed. Any thinking person must know that if seed corn is sold at a low price per bushel it must be the general run of the crop instead of the very best ears only. No one could possibly select out the choicest ears, properly cure them and put the seed up in bags and sell it at about the market price for feeding corn.

It only requires a peck of corn to plant an acre. A grower could much better afford to pay a dollar for a peck of really good selected seed corn than to take ordinary corn as a gift.

NORTHERN GROWN SEED CORN

The corn we offer for seed (except a few late varieties of Dent corn) is all grown right here in Western New York, near Lake Ontario, where the summers are short and cool and consequently all the varieties must be early and will mature anywhere in the country where corn can be raised at all.

Tested for Germination. Before sending off any seed corn we make thorough tests to ascertain its vitality, and we mark the percentage that germinates on the label so that the purchaser will know just how many kernels out of 100 will grow. We should be glad to give the results of our tests at any time during the winter or spring to any one interested.

Harris' Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn. A very fine large yellow Flint or "State" corn. The ears grow very long, often measuring 14 inches, and have 8 rows of large bright yellow kernels filled right out to the tips. The cob is small, the stalks grow about 6 or 7 feet tall and have numerous broad leaves and make excellent fodder. The ears are produced well above the ground, so the stalks can be readily cut with a binder. Many stalks have two good large ears if not planted too thick. This corn will ripen ready to cut in 90 days from the time the corn comes up. Compared with Gold Nugget the corn has ears as long but the kernels are smaller and consequently the ears are not as large around. The stalks do not grow quite as tall and are not as coarse. The corn ripens a week or 10 days earlier. Shelled corn from carefully selected ears. Qt. 20c; pk. 90c; bu. \$3.25. Ears, 10 lbs. for 65c; a bushel (35 lbs.) \$2.00.

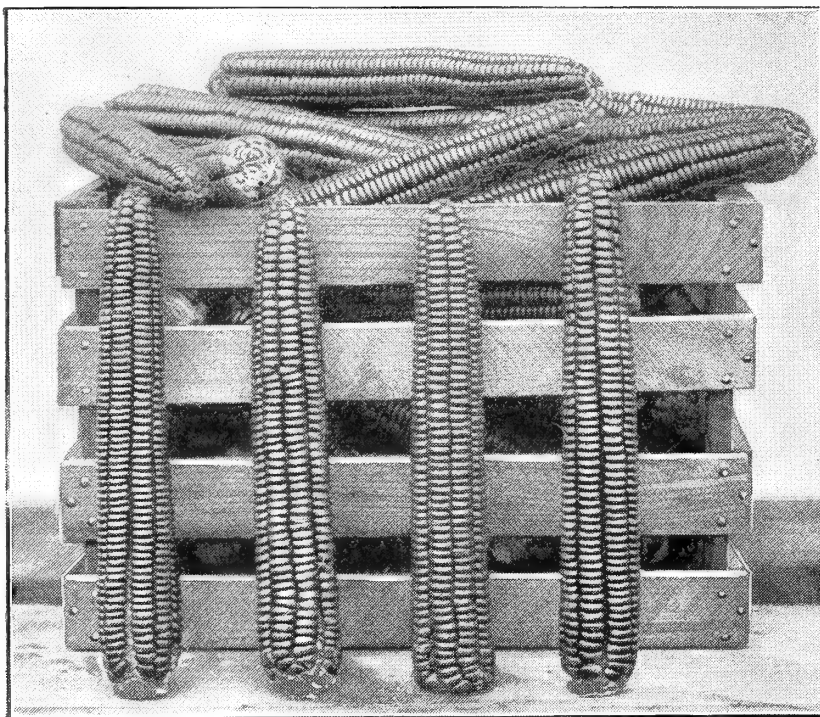
Early "Red Glaze" or King Philip Corn. A very early Flint or "State" Corn, with deep yellow kernels tinged with red. The ears grow 9 to 10 inches long, 8 rowed, very small cob and are well filled to the tips. The great value of this corn for the North lies in the fact that it will mature perfectly in any season, no matter how unfavorable. It was the only corn that matured perfectly in this neighborhood in the very cool summer of 1907. The stalks grow about 6 feet tall and are not coarse and make the best of fodder.

We now have a carefully bred strain of this corn with larger kernels than is usual with this variety.

This corn always gets ripe, and on this account often produces much larger crops of good sound corn than larger and later kinds which fail to mature under unfavorable conditions. Shelled corn from choice ears. qt. 20c; pk. 85c; bu. \$3.00. Selected ears, 10 lbs. 65c; a bushel (35 lbs.) \$1.90.



Early "Red Glaze" Corn (Photograph)



Hall's Gold Nugget Corn
Photograph of a standard bushel crate, 13 inches high.

HALL'S GOLD NUGGET CORN

The Largest and Most Prolific Yellow Flint or "State" Corn Grown. Ears 12 to 13 inches Long. Ripens Perfectly in New York and New England.

This corn is greatly admired by everyone who sees it. The ears are often 12 to 13 inches long and over six inches around and weigh over a pound. The kernels are simply immense, being twice as large as most other varieties. To those who are accustomed to raising the ordinary yellow "state" corn with small kernels these immense ears are astonishing. The kernels are so large that an ear, having as it does only eight rows, is twice as large around as common eight-rowed corn and usually much longer. Two of these big ears are often produced on one stalk. It is no more trouble to husk, handle and shell a big ear than a small one and you get twice as much corn from the big ear.

Earliness. This corn matures medium early and is suitable for almost any section of the country except the Northern part of New England and a few places of high elevation. In most of New York State, Massachusetts and all places South and West of these states the Gold Nugget corn will mature perfectly in a normal season and produce immense yields on good soil.

Under ordinary field culture we have raised 1140 bushels of ears on 6 acres or 190 bushels per acre equal to 95 bushels shelled corn.

The Gold Nugget will yield more than any other variety of corn we know of that will mature in this locality. The stalks grow about 7 feet high and are well covered with leaves. Many produce two large ears. The fodder is of excellent quality and the quantity produced is very large.

What Others Say.

Mr. L. J. Robertson, Jr., of Hartford Co., Conn., writes:

"I had the record yield of Flint corn for Hartford County the past season—97 bushel shelled corn on one acre. The variety was Gold Nugget, which certainly is a splendid corn. In fact I never have seen any other variety of Flint corn that surpasses it, and I have grown numerous varieties."

In New Hampshire. Mr. E. A. Gordon of New Hampshire writes:

"I do not believe that there was ever a corn raised around here that comes up to the Gold Nugget."

204 Bushels from 1¼ acres. Mr. E. P. Slocum writes Jan. 20, 1913:

"What is your lowest price on 20 bushels Gold Nugget Corn?"

"I tried this corn three years ago, although the season was poor I husked 204 bushels off from 1¼ acres of ground."

Mr. Geo. M. Armstrong, Livingston Co., N. Y., writes:

"The corn I ordered of you was the best I ever raised. Had 242 heaping bushels of ears on 1¼ acres. The variety was Gold Nugget. Have one ear that measures 15 inches from tip to butt kernel."

Price of Gold Nugget Corn. Shelled corn from carefully selected ears, qt. 25c; pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.50.

On the Ear. It is much more expensive to ship corn on the ear than when shelled, and it takes more time and trouble, so we have to charge a higher price when sent in this way. Selected ears, 10 lbs. for 75c; a bushel (35 lbs.) \$2.25. 70 lbs. of ears will make a bushel of shelled corn.

Samples. A sample of the grain will be mailed free to intending buyers. A sample ear will be sent for 25c to cover postage, etc.

What a Big Corn Grower Says: Mr. C. S. Clark, of Ohio, who is an acknowledged authority on varieties of corn, tried Gold Nugget corn and wrote us Oct. 12, 1912:

"This variety of Flint corn is far ahead of the other sorts like Longfellow, Midnight, Early Canada and King Philip as day is ahead of night. It will outyield them by 40 per cent, and the fodder is larger and better in every way. It would make an ideal ensilage corn for all Northern climates, because it grows so strong, it never quits or blights, cold summers do not stop it. We had only ten days warm weather all summer and the corn kept right on growing. People have come for miles to see our 3 acre field."

Gold Nugget Corn for Fodder and Ensilage

The practical man wants to get the best results from feeding ensilage and knows that if he fills up his silo with large, coarse cornstalks, without any matured grain on them, he will not get as much cream from his cows or fat on his steers as he would if his corn was not so coarse and had an abundance of matured ears on it.

It is "dry matter" and "feeding value" that count, not tons of stuff that is 80 per cent water.

The Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station made some experiments at Ithaca on these lines sometime ago and we give below an extract from their report published May, 1912.

Yield of Fodder and Dry Matter of Various Varieties of Corn Grown for Silage at Ithaca, 1911.

	Tons Per Acre	Pounds Dry Matter	Pounds Carbo- hydrates
Hall's Gold Nugget	9.62	6194	4079
Pride of the North	8.73	5718	3839
Blue Ridge Ensilage	11.84	5224	2972

The report says:

"Hall's Gold Nugget has shown adaptability for silage purposes in several of the experiments. For a Flint variety it produces a generous quantity of fodder containing a good percentage of grain. Eureka and Blue Ridge ensilage are Southern grown varieties and cannot be acclimated to New York conditions. The former (Eureka) failed to produce any grain when grown at Ithaca; the latter produces immature ears."

Price of Gold Nugget for Ensilage. We can furnish good sound corn of almost perfect germination (95 per cent or better) that is suitable for this purpose at the following prices. This corn is from ears not quite good enough in size and shape for our best selected grade. Per bu. \$2.60; bag of 2 bu. \$5.00.

"FARMER'S FRIEND" CORN

An Extra Early Yellow Flint Variety

We got this corn some years ago from Northern Vermont where the seasons are short and corn had to be very early to mature at all.

When we first got it the ears were quite short but filled out to the very tip with large heavy yellow kernels. It was very prolific, many stalks producing 3 good sound ears.

Since then we have been breeding this corn up with a view to getting longer ears with smaller butts, and stalks that grow taller. In this we have succeeded in a marked degree. The ears are now 8 to 9 inches long with small butts and filled right out to the tip.

The stalks grow 5 to 6 feet high and have very large leaves and small butts, so make the very best of fodder. The great value of this variety is its earliness. It will ripen in the most Northern parts of the country and give excellent yields where the larger and later kinds would fail. Shelled corn from first-class selected ears. Qt. 25c; pk. 95c; bu. \$3.50.



DAVIS' IMPROVED EARLY HURON CORN

A very early Dent corn suitable for New York and the New England States

It is a well known fact that the Western Dent corn yields more bushels of shelled corn per acre than the Eastern "State" corn. Western grown seed, however, does not produce corn that ripens well in the East. When seed grown in this state is used and the variety is a good one, Dent corn will mature perfectly and produce big yields of nice sound corn.

Where horses are fed corn on the ear, Dent corn is much better than Flint or State corn, as it is softer and shells easier.

Davis' Improved Early Huron is the earliest Dent corn we know of. This corn ripens fully as early as most varieties of Flint or "State" corn and earlier than some.

This improved strain of early Huron corn was bred up by Mr. A. S. Davis, who lives only a few miles from us. Mr. Davis has selected his seed corn for many years with a view to improving the type and has succeeded in producing so good a corn that he was awarded a silver cup for the best exhibit of corn at the State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y., 1911, and took first premium in 1914.

The ears are of medium length, 8 to 9 inches long, and have 14 to 16 rows of deep, well formed kernels. The cob is small and dries out quickly, and the ears break off easily when husked. The ears are very compact and heavy. Two bushel crates of ears will produce nearly 1½ bushels of shelled corn.

The stalks grow 6 to 7 feet tall and make good fodder.

For those who want to raise large crops of corn that will get ripe early in September we highly recommend this variety.

PRICE OF SEED. We offer some very fine seed, grown in this neighborhood, that will be found of the highest quality in every way. It has been thoroughly dried in our drying houses and the germination is almost perfect, 99 per cent or better. Shelled corn from the very best ears, by express or freight, qt. 25c; pk. 90c; bu. \$3.50. Selected ears, 10 lbs. 65c; bu. (35 lbs.) \$1.75. (70 lbs. of ears will make one bushel shelled corn, which would plant 4 acres of ground.)

Sanford White Flint Corn. The Sanford has long been the most popular white Flint corn. The ears are long and the kernels are of good size, white and very hard. The stalks grow tall and very leafy which makes this one of the most valuable varieties for fodder in the North. The ears mature earlier than the Dent or "Western" corn usually sown for fodder, while the stalks are tall without being coarse. Pk. 60c; bu. (56 lbs.) \$2.25; 2 bu. or more at \$2.00 per bu.

Pride of the North. A very popular early yellow Dent corn for the North. It has been grown in this neighborhood for years and produces good crops. The ears are of medium size, 8 or 9 inches long and the corn is deep yellow, hard and of high feeding value. One of the best kinds for fodder or ensilage as well as for grain; not as early as Davis' Early Huron. Pk. 60c; bu. \$1.75; 2 bu. or more at \$1.65 per bu.

EARLY GOLDEN SURPRISE CORN

Although not quite as early as Davis' Early Huron this is an early Dent corn called a "90-day" variety in Ohio, and matures perfectly in Western New York in a favorable season.

The ears are of good length, not too large around, nearly the same size the whole length, small cob and deep, well formed, yellow kernels. This is one of the best early yellow Dent varieties we know of. It not only produces large crops of corn of the highest grade, but it also is valuable for fodder and ensilage. Large dairymen who have tried this corn say it is the best variety they can raise for ensilage. It produces immense crops of stalks of the best quality, being leafy and not too coarse. The ears mature early so the corn can be cut before danger of frost. This will be found a better variety than Leaming for ensilage in New York and New England.

Those who want an early Yellow Dent corn that is well bred and very prolific will find the Golden Surprise a most satisfactory variety. The seed we offer is exceptionally fine, being of a carefully bred strain and of perfect germination.

Pk. 60c; bu. \$2.25; 2 bu. or more at \$2.00 per bu.

Mr. C. R. Mellen of Geneva, N. Y., writes Aug. 24, 1914:

"This spring I purchased of you seed corn "Early Golden Surprise" for my silos. This field of corn is such a splendid success that I wish you could see it. It is acknowledged by all to be the best piece of corn anywhere around here. I believe it is the best corn I ever raised and I have raised some good corn."

White Cap Yellow Dent Corn.

This is one of the most prolific varieties of Dent corn grown. If you want to raise good corn and lots of it plant the White Cap. The corn is yellow with a white tip or "cap" to each kernel, so that the ears look white on the outside, but the corn when shelled is light yellow and very handsome. The ears are of good length (about 10 inches), large around, with 16 to 18 rows, and filled out to the tips.

It will mature in some of the Southern counties of this state and anywhere in Pennsylvania, Ohio and lower Michigan. The seed we offer was grown for us in Northern Ohio and is of a fine pure strain.

For Fodder. This is one of the very best varieties for fodder and ensilage. The stalks grow tall and leafy and the corn matures early, so that it can be cut before danger of frost.

SELECTED STRAIN. This seed is from the very finest ears and is recommended when it is desired to raise grain, not fodder. The tip and butt kernels are removed before shelling. Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.50; 2 bu. or more at \$2.25 per bu. Ears \$1.60 per bu. (35 lbs.). We should be glad to send sample after March 1st.

No. 1 WHITE CAP. This is the same as the selected strain, except that the ears are not so carefully sorted and the tip and butt kernels are left on. It is all good sound seed corn of strong vitality. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.75; 2 bu. or more at \$1.65 per bu. Special prices quoted on large lots.

Mr. Harry S. Chapin, Berkshire Co., Mass., writes:

"I have had great luck with your White Dent Corn for ensilage, as it grows from 12 to 14 feet high and ears are fine."

Cuban Giant Ensilage Corn.

This corn has been produced by careful breeding with the idea of getting a variety that would produce the largest crops and best quality of ensilage or fodder. The stalks grow tall and are covered with large leaves from bottom to top. The stalks grow so large and have so many leaves that enormous crops of fodder are produced. The corn is much superior to the common "sheep tooth" Southern corn so commonly sold for fodder, as it is more tender and leafy and matures earlier. If planted early this corn will mature ears to the glazing stage in this latitude before frost. It is earlier than "Eureka" fodder corn and yields nearly as much. The corn is white with red cob. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.75; bag of 2½ bu. \$4.15. No charge for bags. Write for prices on large lots.

Improved Leaming Corn.

This has long been considered one of the best yellow Dent varieties, both for grain and fodder. It is medium early and ripens well in some parts of this state, although it is not a safe variety to raise North of Pennsylvania. The ears are large, with very deep, bright yellow kernels. The cob is small. The stalks grow to a medium height, and often produce two large ears, and make first-class fodder. This corn succeeds well on nearly all soils and will produce large crops of high grade, deep yellow corn. This is one of the best varieties to sow for fodder and ensilage, as well as for grain. We offer some very choice seed of a thoroughbred strain, grown for us in Northern Ohio.

Selected Grade. Seed from the very finest ears only. Pk. 60c; bu. \$2.25; 2 bu. or more at \$2.00 per bu. Ears \$1.60 per bu. (35 lbs.).

No. 1 Grade. First-class seed of almost perfect germination (97-99%) well suited to sow for fodder and ensilage. Bu. \$1.70; 2 bu. or more at \$1.60 per bu. Special prices on large lots. Please write us stating quantity required.

Eureka.

This corn is said to produce more tons of fodder per acre than any other kind. The stalks grow 12 feet or more high and in the South produce very large ears, but the grain will not mature in the Northern states.

Because of the immense yields of fodder produced this variety has become very popular. We have some very fine seed grown in Virginia that is genuine "Eureka" corn and is of high vitality. Pk. 60c; bu. \$1.85; 2 bu. or more at \$1.75 per bu.

Sweet Corn for Fodder.

It is well known that fodder grown from sweet corn is richer, sweeter, and more tender than that grown from common corn. The best sweet corn for the purpose is Stowell's Evergreen. If the stalks are cut while green cows will eat them up clean with hardly any waste. There are varieties of corn sold for fodder called "Evergreen," but they are not sweet corn, and do not produce good fodder. What we offer is genuine Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn. In raising this variety for seed there are, of course, many ears that are too small, not well filled, or true to type, which have to be rejected from our selected seed corn. All of this that will germinate well is what we offer for raising fodder. Pk. 60c; bu. \$1.90; 2 bu. or more at \$1.75 per bu. If a larger quantity is required please write for sample and price on quantity desired.

IT PAYS TO USE GOOD SEED CORN.

You are often tempted to buy seed corn where you can get it with the least trouble and expense. This is often the cause of much wasted labor and loss of the crop.

One of our customers in Connecticut writes:

"The seed corn I bought of you last year was fine. Some of my friends thought I was foolish to pay 25c and freight per bushel more than they did right here, but they had to plant twice and then had a poor stand. I planted once and I guess about every kernel came up."

Mr. Wm. Lesch of Chautauqua Co., N. Y., writes, Dec. 20, 1914:

"This fall we had another fine crop of Gold Nugget Corn. We are sure we had better than 350 bu. of ear corn from two acres. Fine large ears with large kernels."

SEEDS OF FORAGE PLANTS, ETC.

There are many plants suitable for forage and soiling that ought to be better known than they are. They are of great value both for stock feeding and improving worn-out soil.

SOY BEANS

The Soy bean is a most valuable plant for feeding stock. The vines can be cut and used as hay, or they may be left until the beans are ripe and fed without threshing. A good variety will yield 2 or 3 tons of hay and 20 bushels of grain per acre, and the cost of raising the crop is very small. The seed is usually drilled in rows about 28 inches apart and the crop cultivated two or three times before the vines cover the ground. Sown in this way it requires about $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel of seed per acre. The crop can be cut with a mower and handled like clover or alfalfa. Both the hay and grain make most excellent food for cattle, sheep and horses; cows give more milk and sheep fatten better on Soy beans than any other kind.

For the Silo. It has been found that Soy beans cut as soon as the beans mature and mixed with corn fodder make very rich ensilage, far superior to corn alone, as the Soy bean contains a high percentage of protein which is lacking in corn. The beans can be sown with corn and cut at the same time.

For Plowing Under. A crop of Soy beans plowed under in the fall adds a large amount of fertility to the soil, both in the way of nitrogen and humus. The bean is now being largely used for this purpose to restore worn-out soil. Sow in drills 15 to 20 inches apart, using about 1 bushel of seed per acre.

For full information about Soy beans, culture, etc., write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers Bulletin No. 372 (Free).

Medium Early Green Soy Bean.

For the Northern states it is important

to use a variety of Soy beans that will mature before frost. The large Southern Yellow or Mammoth Soy Bean will not mature North of Virginia. The Medium Early Green will mature here in New York State and yield immense crops. This is the best variety we know of for both hay and grain. The plants grow upright so they can be easily cut with a mower and the leaves do not drop off as quickly as some varieties. This variety has proved to be the heaviest producer of both grain and forage of any early kind suitable for the Northern states. Qt. 25c; pk. \$1.15; bu. \$4.25; bag of 2 bu. \$4.00 per bu.

Mammoth Yellow Soy.

This variety will not mature seed in the North, but makes

a large growth of forage and is used for hay and to plow under to improve the soil. Qt. 20c; pk. 85c; bu. \$3.25.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

These peas are grown principally for their vines which make hay equal to the best clover hay. They are usually sown with oats and cut when the oats head out, but before the grain is ripe. If anyone is likely to be short of hay he will do well to sow a few acres of oats and peas. We have used this hay for sheep, horses and cows with the best results.

It is as easily cured as clover and will yield large crops. We usually sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of peas and $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of oats per acre. Sow early in the spring. Pk. 60c; bu. \$3.00; bag lots ($2\frac{1}{2}$ bu.) \$2.90 per bu. Price will be quoted by letter on larger lots.

COW PEAS

This is really a bean and is used for both hay and for plowing under.

Whippoorwill. The most popular variety. It produces a heavy growth of vines and is a rapid grower. The seed should be sown in June and the crop can be cut in August. Use about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of seed per acre in drills 28 inches apart. Qt. 20c; pk. 90c; bu. \$3.25.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

The Best Forage Crop for Sheep and Hogs

Rape is a plant belonging to the cabbage family. It produces a mass of broad, smooth leaves which are greatly relished by sheep and hogs. It can be pastured off and when stock is removed, if not eaten too close, it will grow up again and give a second crop.

It does best on rather moist land, but will do well on any good soil. The seed is usually sown broadcast with a grass seed sower, using about 5 lbs. or $2\frac{1}{2}$ qts. per acre. It does best if sown about the middle of August. It can be sown broadcast on corn ground after the last cultivating and will make good pasture after the corn is removed.

There is no better variety than the Dwarf Essex, if it is true to name. The so-called "Victoria" Rape is the same as the Dwarf Essex.

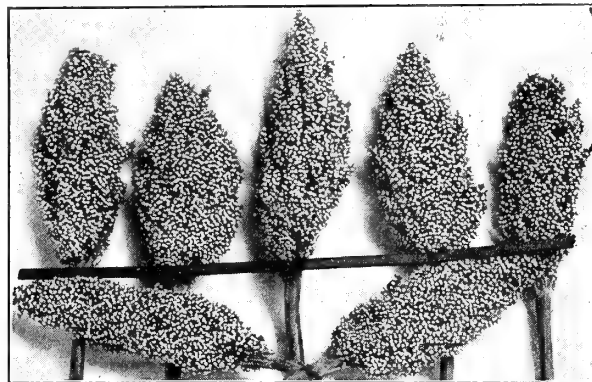
Seed of the genuine DWARF ESSEX RAPE, 12c per lb; 10 lbs. for \$1.00; 25 lbs. or more at 9c per lb.

FETERITA

This new grain belongs to the class of non-saccharine sorghums among which Kaffir corn and milo maize are the best known.

Feterita is grown like Kaffir corn but ripens the grain 3 to 4 weeks earlier.

The stalks grow 6 feet high, branching from the roots, and produce numerous large heads of grain, as shown below.



Feterita

The grain is a little smaller than Kaffir corn and is excellent for chickens or any stock.

Feterita can be easily grown by drilling the seed in rows 3 feet apart and thinning to 6 inches apart in the rows. It will grow on land too dry for corn and will make big yields of both grain and fodder, even if there is very little rain.

The fodder is much finer than corn stalks and is readily eaten by stock.

The grain and fodder are usually fed together, but if it is desired to thresh the grain it can be done with a threshing machine by removing part of the concaves.

For grain sow 5 lbs. (3 qts.) seed per acre. For fodder sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. (28 lbs.) per acre in rows or broadcast.

Trial Pkt. (2 oz.) 10c; lb. 15c; 5 lbs. or more at 8c per lb.

Sudan Grass

This new Millet was introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture a few years ago. It came from the Sudan, South Africa. It has proved to be a valuable plant for hay and ensilage. It belongs to the Sorghum family, but is much finer than common sorghum and at the same time yields more.

If left to mature this "grass" grows from 6 to 8 feet tall, but if cut when about half grown two cuttings can be obtained and the hay is of excellent quality. It is also said by government authorities to be one of the best ensilage crops known.

We have had but little experience with this new plant, but from what we have seen of it we should strongly advise every one interested in forage crops to try some of it.

The Sudan grass does best on dry, medium light soil. It can be sown broadcast, but does better if drilled in rows 18 to 20 inches apart and cultivated two or three times. Use at the rate of 4 to 5 pounds of seed per acre.

The seed should be sown about the time corn is planted in your locality.

Price of seed.. Trial packet 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. or more at 40c per lb.

SORGHUM

When grown for fodder or hay sorghum is sown with a grain drill, using about 1½ bushels of seed per acre. It can be cut with a binder or mower. It will cure in the field and can be fed as wanted. It makes excellent feed for late summer when pastures get short. Sow first half of June and harvest in August. It will yield 6 to 8 tons per acre.

Early Amber. This is considered the best early variety of sorghum for fodder in the Northern states, and for grain or syrup in the South. Lb. 10c; pk. 70c; bu. (56 lbs.) \$2.50; 2 or more bu. at \$2.35 per bu.

KAFFIR CORN

This is a variety of sorghum and produces much larger crops of grain than any other kind. It is largely grown for both grain and fodder in the Southwestern states. It will produce 50 bushels of grain per acre and it is excellent for chickens, hogs, etc. It is not affected by dry weather to any extent and yields good crops when other grains fail on account of drought. It is rather too late to mature the grain in this locality.

When raised for grain sow 6 to 8 lbs. of seed per acre and cultivate same as corn. For hay, drill in about a bushel of seed per acre, using all teeth of grain drill.

Red Kaffir. This is the most productive variety. Pkt. 60c; bu. (50 lbs.) \$2.00; per 100 lbs. \$3.75.

JAPANESE MILLET

(*Panicum Crus-Galli*)



This new millet from Japan is becoming quite popular in this country. It grows so strong that the stalks look like small corn fodder. Very large crops can be raised, nearly double that of common millet. The hay is relished by horses, cows and sheep. Even when allowed to ripen its seed, the hay after the seed is threshed out is readily eaten by stock, there being no waste as in the case of corn stalks.

The millet should be sown about the same time corn is planted. It is usually sown broadcast at the rate of about 10 or 12 quarts (or an equal number of pounds) per acre. It is cut when it heads out, and before the seed ripens. It does best on sandy loam or medium light soil. We offer some extra fine, pure seed.

By mail, 25c per lb. By express or freight, pk. 60c; bu. (35 lbs.) \$2.20; 2 bu. or more at \$2.10 per bu.

German or Golden Millet. Makes a good heavy growth of hay that is suitable for cattle. Can be sown in July and makes a good crop before fall. Use 3 pecks of seed per acre. Price, about \$1.60 per bu., subject to market changes.

Hungarian. This millet matures a week or so earlier than Golden millet, and does not grow quite so large, but makes finer hay of better quality. Price about \$1.60 per bu. Lowest market price will be quoted by letter at any time.

SUNFLOWER

Sunflower seed is quite extensively grown for feeding purposes. The seed should be sown in rows 3½ feet apart and plants thinned to a foot apart in the rows. Treat the same as corn.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. This is the variety commonly used to produce seed. The heads are often one foot across, and are filled with large striped seeds, which makes most excellent food for hens. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 15c; 5 lbs. or more at 10c per lb.

HAIRY OR SAND VETCH

(*Vicia villosa*)

Hairy Vetch is a trailing plant of the pea family growing 3 to 4 feet or more in length and having very fine dark green leaves and small stems. It makes excellent hay, but is most largely used as a cover crop. Being a legume it has the power to extract nitrogen from the air, so a crop of vetches actually adds much fertility to the soil as well as a large quantity of humus.

Vetches are largely used for sowing in orchards and on any land that is available before the middle of September. The best time to sow is the middle of August to the first of September.

Whether to be used for hay or for plowing under, it is best to mix the vetch seed with rye, using about 2 or 3 pecks of rye and 30 to 45 lbs. (½ to ¾ bushel) of vetches per acre.

It is best to drill the seed in, but it may be sown broadcast if well covered. The rye helps to support the vetch vines and makes them easier to mow or plow under. On fairly good soil the vetches will make a great growth, forming a perfect mat of vegetation two feet deep.

Sow with Oats. Many people are now sowing Hairy Vetches with oats in the spring. The vetches do not grow much until the oats are cut when they spring up and cover the ground. This is an excellent plan where winter wheat is not sown after oats, as the vetch adds greatly to the fertility of the soil when plowed under the following spring. This is an ideal way to prepare land for corn or potatoes. The vetch seed should be mixed with the oats, using about 15 pounds (1 pk.) vetch to each bushel of oats and sow 2½ to 3 bushels per acre.

Get Pure Seed. We offer the genuine Hairy, or Sand Vetch (*vicia villosa*) which is the only kind that can be successfully grown in the North. There is much seed sold that is mixed with common Spring Vetch (which is often called "Oregon" Vetch, and in the South "Winter" Vetch), the seed of which sells for half the price of the Hairy, and is useless for fall sowing in the North. Many samples we have received from dealers contained as high as 40 per cent spring vetches. Much of the seed sold is also of poor vitality.

The seed we offer is of very high quality. It is 99 per cent pure and germinates 90 per cent or better. There can be no better seed than this. Owing to the war in Europe the price of Vetches has advanced and may go much higher. The prices here quoted are subject to change.

Hairy Vetch. Pk. (15 lbs.) \$2.25; bu. (60 lbs.) \$7.80; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

Write us for special price on large lots, stating about the quantity required.

Spring Vetch. (*Vicia sativa*.) This variety is similar to the above but has larger leaves and is not hardy enough to stand the winter in the North, and we do not advise it for fall sowing, except in the South, where it is largely grown. It is often called "Winter Vetch" in the South. Lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$6.00.

Winter Wheat, Rye, Etc., for Fall Sowing

The seeds offered below are of this year's crop now growing and will not be ready for delivery before August. We will issue a price list of seeds for fall sowing the first of August. If you wish a copy please ask for it and it will be mailed when issued.

Winter Wheat, St. Louis Prize. A bald or smooth chaff red wheat that has proved a superior variety both as to yield and quality. The berry is medium short, plump and heavy. The straw is strong and stiff; heads of good length, compact and well filled. A strong grower and resists the fly better than other kinds. Price on application.

Winter Wheat, Red Wave. Has long, well-filled heads and large, heavy red grain. A fine variety. Price on application.

Winter Wheat, Klondike. A valuable new white wheat with large heads, bald, and with brown chaff. Price on application.

Winter Rye, Wisconsin Pedigree. This new rye is much superior to common rye, the berry being larger and of lighter color, and the heads longer and yield better. We shall have a good lot of this new rye to offer in August.

Write us for description and price.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS

We sell only the highest grades of grass seeds. They are practically pure and are all tested for germination before we send them out.

If you want this kind of seed write us for sample and prices. You can get seed of ordinary quality at the corner store.

The prices quoted below are for the seeds delivered to railroad or express companies here, the purchaser to pay freight or express charges.

If seed is to be sent by mail add the necessary amount for postage. See rates page 2.

Please write us for samples and prices when ready to buy grass seeds, stating what will be needed.

Good Seed is the Cheapest. Good pure seed of clover, timothy or other grasses costs more per bushel than low-grade seeds, but when you come to figure it out the high-grade seed is the cheapest. Take for example this case. If Clover seed is 99.5% pure and germinates 98% and sells for \$12.00 per bushel there would be 58½ pounds of good live seeds in a bushel which would cost 20½¢ per pound.

If on the other hand seed that is 97% pure and germinates 80%, costs \$11.00 per bushel, there would be 46.2 pounds of good seed which would cost 24¢ per pound.



Alfalfa—Second Cutting from Seed Sown the Previous August

Mr. Samuel R. White of Danbury, Conn., writes June 17, 1914:

"Could you tell me where your Northern grown Alfalfa comes from? We have a fine stand from our last August seeding from your seed, and most Alfalfa in Connecticut winter-killed and I did not know but the seed might have something to do with it. We have used your seeds for several seasons and have been thoroughly satisfied."

High Grade Alfalfa Seed. It is a good deal of work to get a field of alfalfa started right, but when you have it established it will last for a good many years and prove more profitable than most gold mines.

You can't expect perfect success unless you use good seed—the very best seed. There are other points to be considered also, but the seed is of great importance. A great deal of low grade seed is sold. It usually contains many weed seeds, dead seed and other impurities, the worst of which is dodder. Such seed is very expensive at any price.

We are glad to be able to offer some very pure, clean, bright alfalfa seed, grown in Montana. This seed has been examined by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and found to be entirely free from dodder, trifol and burr clover, and to be over 99½ per cent pure and germinates 92 per cent.

This seed costs a lot more than common seed, but it is better worth 50¢ per pound than common seed is worth 10¢.

Price. Lb. 35¢; 10 lbs. 25¢ per lb.; 50 lbs. or more 20¢ per pound, or \$12.00 per bu. of 60 lbs.

It only requires 12 to 15 pounds of this high-grade seed to sow an acre. 25 to 30 lbs. of ordinary seed would be required to get the same results.

Culture of Alfalfa. The seed may be sown either in the spring or in August. The ground should be very thoroughly prepared and should receive a dressing of about 1000 lbs. lime per acre. Sow 15 to 25 lbs. of seed per

acre, depending on the quality of seed and how well the land is prepared. For August seeding plow the land early, (this is important), and keep it well worked and free from weeds until the seed is sown. If no alfalfa has ever been grown on the land before it is advisable to inoculate the seed with the bacteria which is necessary to this plant. See "Nitro-germ" described on page 61.

It is well to sow a small quantity of barley when sowing alfalfa in the spring. Cut this for hay when it heads out and before it gets ripe.

ALSIKE CLOVER. Grows well on low, wet land, where Red Clover will not do well. For heavy or wet land it is a good plan to mix Alsike and Red Clover, using about half as much Alsike as Red. There is a great difference in grades of this seed. Low grades contain as much as 50 per cent impurities and dead seed. We offer only the best and purest seed. Per qt. 55¢; pk. \$3.75. Write for prices per bushel.

Crimson Clover. Used very extensively for plowing under to enrich the land and as a cover crop. It is usually sown in August, and will make a good growth before winter. Should be sown on all bare pieces of ground in August and September. Extra fine seed. Pk. \$1.90; bu. \$7.00.

RED CLOVER, Medium. This is the common Red Clover so extensively grown. We can furnish the highest grade of seed free from dodder, and over 99 per cent pure. We shall be glad to send sample and quote lowest possible price at any time. This high grade seed costs but little more than seed of ordinary quality and is worth very much more. Lb. 30¢; pk. about \$3.50.

RED CLOVER, Mammoth. Also called "Pea Vine" Clover. This variety grows larger and coarser than the Medium and is not as valuable for hay. Most dealers sell Medium and Mammoth Red Clover seed out of the same bag, so it is rather difficult to get any pure seed of the Mammoth. We have bought a lot of very fine, clean seed of an Ohio grower which is claimed to be pure and genuine Mammoth, the price of which will be quoted by letter at any time. Pk. about \$3.60.

WHITE CLOVER. Used principally for lawns and sheep pasture. Per lb. 40c; 10 lbs. or more at 37c per lb.

SWEET CLOVER. This clover will grow on rough, poor land where other grasses fail. We offer the true white flower variety. Lb. 35c; pk. (15 lbs.) \$4.50.

BROMUS INERMIS, or Awlness Brome Grass. A good grass for dry climates. Will make a strong growth on land too dry for other grasses to grow. Highest grade seed. Per lb. 20c; 10 lbs. at 16c per lb.; 50 lbs. or more at 15c per lb.

ENGLISH PERENNIAL RYE GRASS. A desirable grass for pasture. It forms a heavy close sod and grows up quickly after being eaten or cut off. Per lb. 10c; bu. (24 lbs.) \$1.85; \$7.75 per 100 lbs.

Italian Rye Grass. An annual grass. Largely grown in the South, where it is used for hay and pasture and also for lawns. Per lb. 10c; bu. (18 lbs.) \$1.75; \$8.00 per 100 lbs.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. One of the best grasses for pasture and lawns. Does not grow tall enough to make large yields of hay. High grade seed, 20c lb.; bu. (14 lbs.) \$1.35; \$7.50 per 100 lbs.

CANADIAN BLUE GRASS. A more rapid grower than Kentucky Blue Grass and equally good for pasture, but not as suitable for lawns. This is an excellent pasture grass for poor dry land and should be more largely used for this purpose. Fancy high grade seed, 15c per lb.; bu. (14 lbs.) \$1.20; \$7.00 per 100 lbs.

MEADOW FESCUE, or English Blue Grass. Of great value for permanent pasture and for hay. Does best on strong land. Grows 2 feet high. Makes a finer and better quality of hay than Orchard grass. Sow 25 to 30 lbs. per acre. Per lb. 20c; 10 lbs. or more at 14c per lb.; \$12.00 per 100 lbs.

FINE LEAVED FESCUE. Makes a close, fine sod and is especially valuable for pasture on dry land, where it does better than other grasses. Also suitable for lawns. Per lb. 45c; 10 lbs. or more at 40c per lb.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS. A valuable grass for meadows and pasture. Does best on rather light soil, but will grow well on heavier land. Starts very early in the spring and makes a rapid growth, and on this account should be included in all mixtures for pasture and hay on light soil. Per lb. 20c; \$13.00 per 100 pounds.

ORCHARD GRASS. A strong growing, rather coarse grass, good for pasture and hay. Starts very early in the spring. Highest grade seed. 20c per lb.; bu. (14 lbs.) \$2.25.

RED TOP. Valuable for low land, as it is not injured by water. Grows 2 to 3 feet high, and makes very good hay. Finest re-cleaned seed (weighing 32 lbs. per bu.). Lb. 38c; 10 lbs. or more 35c per lb. Unhulled seed (that is, seed in the chaff), per bu. of 14 lbs. \$2.50. Price variable. Write for samples and price when ready to buy.

TIMOTHY. One of the most valuable grasses for hay and pasture. Sow 6 quarts or 9 pounds of seed per acre. We can furnish choicest re-cleaned seed at market prices. Please write us for samples and price, stating about how much seed will be needed. Pk. 95c; bu. \$3.50. Price variable.

Mixed Grasses for Pastures and Hay

The usual custom of sowing timothy and red clover for hay is all right when the land is to be left in grass only a year or two. If to be left longer some other grasses should be used, as red clover soon dies out and timothy does not afford a good second growth for pasturage after the hay is cut.

When the land is to be pastured and not cut for hay, other kinds of grasses should be used, as those which produce the best crops of hay are not as well adapted for pasturage as some other kinds which make a thick, close turf. Much better results could be obtained if people would use the kinds of grasses best suited to the purpose for which they are raised instead of using the same kinds for all purposes and all soils.

With these ideas in view we have made up mixtures of seeds of various grasses best suited to produce hay, and others to make permanent pasture. The seeds used are all of the very highest quality in every case.

The seed may be sown in the spring or in August or September. The quantity required for an acre depends on how well the soil is fitted and how rich it is. Poor land half fitted requires more seed than rich soil well prepared. For average conditions we recommend 25 to 30 lbs. of seed per acre.

Mixtures for Permanent Pasture

To get a really good pasture that will last for many years it is necessary to sow grasses that will form a close, heavy turf and such as are not injured by close cropping and tramping of the animals. There are many grasses of this kind, some adapted to moist soil and others to high and dry land. Some, start early in the spring and others continue growing late in the fall, so a considerable number of different kinds should be used.

We have made two different mixtures for pasture according to advice of best authorities on the subject. One mixture is for land that is low and moist and the other contains grasses that succeed on high, dry soil.

The cost of using these grass seeds is higher than to use timothy and other common kinds, but the results are so much better that it will pay to go to the extra expense of using the right kinds when seeding land that is to remain in pasture for at least four or five years.

MIXTURE No. 1, for dry soil. Composed of grasses best suited to make good pasture all through the season on dry soil. This mixture contains clover seeds (white and alsike) which should be omitted when sown in the fall later than the middle of August. We advise using 25 to 30 lbs. of this mixture per acre. 16c per lb.; \$15.00 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURE No. 2, for moist and heavy land. The grasses in this mixture do best on strong, heavy and moist soil, and most of them will stand being flooded with water part of the time. 18c per lb.; \$17.00 per 100 lbs.

Mixtures for Hay

These mixtures are composed of such grasses as Meadow Fescue, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, English Rye Grass and others that produce large crops of good hay and make a quick, strong growth after cutting and which can be pastured or cut again. These grasses will last for many years and give good crops if properly fertilized.

Mixture No. 3. For high and dry soil; medium and light. 16c per lb.; \$14.00 per 100 lbs.

Mixture No. 4. For moist, heavy and strong land. 17c per lb.; \$15.00 per 100 lbs.

Kind Words from Our Customers

"I have had a few lots of seeds from you and found them just as you represented them to be. I saw a field of your Gold Nugget corn at one of my neighbors this year and it was certainly fine.

The Sweet Clover I got of you last May is so good that the County Demonstrator, Mr. Avery, took samples of it to the exhibit at the State Fair. He said it was the best stand he had seen grown without inoculation."

R. OSTRANDER, Franklin, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1914.

"I have bought seed of you nearly, if not quite, ever since your firm started in the seed business. I tell my friends that I like Harris' seeds and that I have not found them wanting. Not only that, but I have confidence in what you say in regard to them."

E. G. SHEARMAN, Tidioute, Pa., 1914.



Harris' Lawn Grass Seed

This mixture of grass seeds is composed of the very best grades of seed of such kinds as make the closest and finest turf and which stand hot and dry weather best. These grasses will make a quick growth and cover the ground within a few weeks after sowing and form a permanent rich green turf. This mixture contains white clover which is one of the very best grasses to stand hot, dry weather, and will keep green through long periods of drought when other grasses turn brown if not constantly watered. If the clover is not wanted please so note on the order and it will be omitted. For renewing old lawns it is a good plan to stir the ground thoroughly with a rake or harrow so as to destroy moss and small weeds. Sow the seed, using about half the quantity as for first seeding, and roll the lawn.

Harris' Lawn Grass Seed. $1\frac{1}{2}$ qts. 35c; pk. (6 lbs.) \$1.50; bu. (24 lbs.) \$5.00.

For Shady Lawns. Although no grass will grow on land that is entirely shaded during the whole day, the grasses in this mixture will thrive in places where ordinary kinds would die in a few months after seeding. Lb. 65c; 5 lbs. or more at 60c. per lb.



Uninoculated Alfalfa Inoculated

Planted September, 1912. Photographed (same scale) April, 1913. Plant on left not inoculated; plant on right inoculated with The Mulford Nitro-Germ. All other conditions identical. The contrast speaks for itself.

Inoculate the Soil for Alfalfa, Soy Beans and Vetches

It has been found necessary in most cases where alfalfa, Soy beans and vetches have not before been grown on the land to inoculate it in some way with the bacteria necessary to the best development of these plants and other legumes.

The easiest way to do this is to inoculate the seed before sowing with pure cultures of the bacteria suited to the particular kind of plant.

The Mulford Nitro-Germ Cultures

are the most reliable we know of. The culture is simply put in water and this is sprinkled on the seed before sowing.

Full directions come with each package.

The Mulford Nitro-Germ is prepared and tested by experts in the biological laboratories of H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, with the same degree of care as Mulford antitoxins, serums, vaccines, etc., which are standard all over the world. There are other cheaper cultures offered, but there are so many chances for deception in regard to the quality of these cultures that we prefer to handle only those prepared by a perfectly reliable house, such as the Mulford Co.

PRICES. The Mulford Nitro-Germ is supplied for the varieties of legumes named above at the following prices: Garden size (about $\frac{1}{4}$ acre) 50c; one acre size \$1.50; five acre size \$5.00. Special prices on lots of 15 acres or more in one order, either of one kind or assorted. Please write us.

Be sure to always specify the particular kind of crop for which The Mulford Nitro-Germ is desired, otherwise we will not know how to fill your order.

Write to-day for free booklet giving valuable information regarding the nitrogen-fixing bacteria and describing the preparation and use of THE MULFORD NITRO GERM.

FLOWER SEEDS

Annual and Perennial Flowers. Flowers like Asters and Sweet Peas, which bloom one season and die in the fall are called "Annuals." Those that live through the winter and bloom year after year are called "Perennials." Some perennials bloom the same year that the seed is sown, but some do not bloom until the next year. Most of the flowers in this catalogue are annuals. Where they are not it is so stated.

Culture of Flowers. Our little pamphlet on the culture of vegetables and flowers gives directions for raising the more popular kinds of flowers. It will be sent with all orders for seed to the amount of 50c or more, when requested. Ask for "Cultivation Pamphlet."

New Varieties. We offer some new varieties of flowers this season which we have found to be of real value. They will be found described under their proper heads (arranged alphabetically) in this catalogue.

35c Worth of Flower Seeds Free.

We will send Flower Seeds in packets amounting to \$1.35 at our catalogue prices, for \$1.00.

This offer is for seeds in packets only and does not include seeds ordered by the ounce or pound, nor any combination offer marked "Net."

To take advantage of this special offer the seed must be ordered in PACKETS at our regular catalogue prices.

Abronia. A beautiful California plant, trailing along the ground and resembling the verbena. It has fragrant flowers, lilac and rose colored, and continues to bloom all through the summer and autumn. Pkt. 5c.

Ageratum. Very pretty blue and white flowers growing on plants 8 to 10 inches high. Especially useful for beds and borders, as the plants are covered with flowers all summer. Blue, pkt. 5c; pure white, pkt. 5c.

Amaranthus. The plant grows 4 or 5 feet high and bears long tassel-like flowers of a deep red color. Pkt. 5c.

ALYSSUM

A very pretty little plant, covered with pure white sweet-scented flowers, which are produced all through the summer.

Sweet Alyssum. Very fragrant. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c; oz. 25c.

LITTLE GEM. A dwarf variety, growing only 5 or 6 inches high, but the plant spreads out to a foot in diameter and is covered with compact spikes of white flowers all summer. To get the best results the plants should be thinned to a foot apart. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

ASTERS

Asters are easily grown and make a beautiful display of large, handsome flowers during August and September. Seed can be sown in the open ground in May and the plants will flower in September. Earlier flowers can be obtained by sowing the seed in boxes in March and setting out the plants in the open ground in May or June. Market gardeners find it quite profitable to raise a few asters to sell in the market. There is always a good demand for them, especially if the best varieties are raised.

The best aster seed sold by the leading seedsmen in this country is raised here on neighboring farms, some of which have as many as 10 acres of asters for seed.

New "Peerless Pink."

This new variety was

found in a field of Crego Pink asters and differs from that variety in having wider petals which are more incurved, forming a flower of greater substance and more round and full. The color is like Crego Pink and the large full flowers stand up on long stems. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 60c.

Crego Asters. The Crego is one of the largest and handsomest asters. The flowers are simply immense, 5 to 6 inches in diameter, and are produced on strong stems often 2 feet long. They are also of beautiful form, with very long and gracefully curled petals, and are perfectly double, very few showing any yellow centers.

Florists and gardeners will find the Crego aster a most profitable flower to raise. Its immense size, handsome form and long stems make it command the highest price in any market.



Peerless Pink Aster

Crego Pink. Very light shade of soft pink, deepening as the flower opens. This is by far the largest and handsomest of the Crego asters. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c; oz. \$1.50.

Crego White. Pure white flowers of very large size and fine form. The white variety is, however, not quite equal in size and beauty to the pink. One of the very finest white asters. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 55c; oz. \$1.75.

New Lavender Rochester. This is decidedly the handsomest new aster we have seen. The flowers are immense, often 5 inches across, and a perfect mass of long, gracefully twisted petals. The color is a clear, light lavender without any purple shade. The flowers are not only very large, but are also of good substance and, therefore, stand handling well and keep for a long time without picking. Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c.

Violet King. A very handsome aster of fine form, and of a beautiful shade of light purple or violet. The flowers are very large, and are produced on long stiff stems, so that they make handsome cut flowers. The plant is a very vigorous grower, healthy and produces a great number of flowers all through the fall. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

Lavender Gem. An early flowering aster of a pleasing shade of lavender. The flowers are large with long twisted petals, very full and double. The plant is of moderate growth, branching near the ground, and the flowers are borne on long, slender stems. This we think is the best early aster of this color. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 75c.

Rose King. This is one of the handsomest rose colored asters we have seen. The flowers are large, full and of a beautiful shade of red—bright and glowing. The plants are of strong, vigorous growth and produce the flowers on long strong stems often 2 feet in length. A grand aster to raise for market as well as for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c; oz. \$1.50.

Hohenzollern Asters. These are superb asters with immense flowers produced on stems often 2 feet long.

Hohenzollern, White.—One of the largest and finest white asters, pkt. 10c. **Brilliant Rose.**—A bright rose-colored aster, pkt. 10c. **Mixed.**—The above two varieties mixed, pkt. 10c.

Semple's Pink Branching. This is one of the handsomest asters. The flowers are large and of fine form, with long gracefully curled petals, and are of a beautiful shade of clear light pink. They are borne on long, slender stems, so that they are very graceful when used as cut flowers for decorative purposes. The plants make a strong growth and produce great numbers of large, perfectly double flowers. We have a very fine strain of this variety. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c; ¼ oz. 45c; oz. \$1.50.

SEMPLER'S BRANCHING. Mixed Colors. These asters are similar to the Pink Branching described above, except in color. We have a mixture of the best colors yet obtained in this class. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 35c.

Late Branching Asters. The flowers are of a slightly different form from those of the Semple's Branching, the petals being broader and not so much incurved in the center. This class produces some of the very handsomest asters and the plants are strong and healthy, producing a great profusion of beautiful large flowers from August until late in the autumn.

White. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 35c.

Rose. A very handsome, rose-colored aster, of fine form and charming shade of bright red. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

Mixed Colors. Of many different colors, pink, rose, crimson, lavender and purple. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 35c.

ROYAL PURPLE. The flowers are of large size perfectly double with incurved petals, and of a deep shade of royal purple. Blooms quite early and has long graceful stems. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

New Cardinal Aster. A very bright-colored aster for beds or borders. The plants grow a foot to 18 inches in height and are covered with bright cardinal red flowers of fine form and medium size. Adds a charming bit of color to any garden. Pkt. 10c.



New Lavender Rochester Aster

GIANT WHITE COMET. This is one of the largest white asters. The petals are curled and twisted like a chrysanthemum, which gives the flower a very pleasing effect. The plant makes a strong stocky growth and is covered with immense, pure white flowers of good form. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c; ¼ oz. 35c.

Giant Comet. Mixed Colors. Flowers same as Giant White Comet, but of various colors. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c; ¼ oz. 35c.

OSTRICH PLUME, Terra Cotta. A very unique and charming aster having long twisted petals. The flowers are large and of a beautiful shade of salmon pink, a color not often seen in asters. Every one should have some of this variety. Pkt. 10c.

SPECIAL OFFER. Four of the Best Asters. We will send one packet each of Crego Pink, Crego White, Rose King and Royal Purple for 25c net.

This will give a collection of the very finest asters of four distinct colors that are most desired.

CHOICE VARIETIES OF ASTERS MIXED. This mixture is composed of seed of Crego Pink, White Branching, Semple's Pink Branching, Violet King, Rose King, Ostrich Plume, Terra Cotta, and Royal Purple. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c.

ASTER PLANTS. We can furnish plants of the following varieties of asters (which are the best kinds) ready to set out about June 1. These plants will produce very handsome flowers in August:

CREGO PINK.

CREGO WHITE.

ROYAL PURPLE. Dark purple.

SEMPLER'S PINK BRANCHING. Shell pink.

ROSE KING. Bright rose color.

VIOLET KING. Light purple or violet.

LAVENDER ROCHESTER. Pure lavender.

These varieties include all the most desirable colors.

Price of Plants. 30c per doz.; 50 plants \$1.00; 100 plants \$1.75.

Note. If plants are to be sent by parcel post add for postage at the rate of 1 pound per dozen plants.

BACHELORS' BUTTON or Cornflower

(*Centaurea cyanus*)

A very popular flower and one that everybody can have, as it is as easy to raise as a weed. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet high and bloom continuously.

NEW DOUBLE BLUE CORNFLOWER

We are at last able to offer a real double blue cornflower or Bachelor's Button. The flowers of this new strain are very much larger than the old type and nearly all of them are double. These are really very charming flowers of a pretty shade of blue and are so easily raised that any one can have them. Pkt. 10c.

Double Mixed Colors. Flowers larger than the common Bachelor's Button, and part of them are semi-double. They are not as large and double as the new blue variety described above. The flowers are produced in the greatest profusion all summer. The colors composed of many shades of blue, lavender and pink. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

Emperor William. Single flowers of a deep clear blue, and of large size. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

VICTORIA. A dwarf variety, growing only 8 inches high, and covered with dark blue flowers all summer. Very pretty for edges or borders. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

BALLOON VINE

A rapid growing vine with white flowers, followed by seed vessels resembling small balloons. Sow in May. Pkt. 5c.



Castor Oil Beans (*Ricinus*)

ZANZIBARIENSIS. The largest variety, often growing 12 feet tall with enormous leaves measuring over two feet across. The leaves are green, while the stalk, stem and veins of the leaves are red, brown and yellow, producing a gorgeous display of color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

BISMARKIANA. A new variety and one of the most handsome. Very large green leaves tinged with bronze, while the stems and ribs of the leaves are dark red almost black, with white lines running through them. Grows to the largest size. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.



New Double Blue Cornflower

BALSAMS

These charming flowers can be easily grown in the open ground, and will flower abundantly early in the summer. To get best results the plants should be thinned out to a foot apart.

Double Camellia-Flowered. The flowers are very large and perfectly double, and grow so thickly on the stems that the plant resembles a mass of bloom from top to bottom. Our seed is of the very finest strain, producing perfectly double flowers of the best form and largest size. Mixed colors, pkt. 8c. Pure white, pkt. 10c.

Double Spotted. Large semi-double flowers, spotted with various colors. Very pretty. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

Rose Flowered. Very pretty rose-like flowers most of which are double. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

CASTOR OIL BEAN

(*Ricinus*)

A very effective plant for lawn decorations or screens. Plant the seed when the soil is warm and where the plants are to grow. It is well to put three or four seeds in a place and thin to one good plant.

CAMBODGENCIS. This is a most attractive and gorgeous variety. The plants grow rapidly, and the dark reddish-bronze leaves with large red veins present a most luxurious and striking appearance. When young the leaves and stems are reddish-brown, while the main stem is a lustrous black, producing a gorgeous effect. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.



White Rocket Candytuft

CAMPANULA, OR BELL-FLOWERS

The Bell-Flowers belong to the same family as Canterbury Bells, but are more graceful and the plant is perfectly hardy and will last for several years. They will flower the first season if started early.

Persicifolia or Peach Bells. One of the most beautiful varieties, grows 2 to 3 feet high and has large blue bell-shaped flowers. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

Pyramidalis, called "Chimney Bell-flower." Grows 4 to 5 feet tall with long stately spikes of large blue and white flowers. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c.



Campanula, "Peach Bells"

CANDYTUFT

Candytuft is a very hardy plant, easily grown, and flowers all summer. It is a universal favorite, and is used for beds, borders, pots, etc.

EMPRESS. An improved variety producing very long spikes of bloom resembling a white hyacinth. This is certainly the finest white candytuft. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 15c; oz. 40c.

Dunnett's Crimson. Flowers of a light shade of red. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

WHITE ROCKET. Large spikes of pure white flowers. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c; oz. 25c.

White, Sweet Scented. The well known sweet-scented candytuft. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c; oz. 20c.

Mixed Colors. A mixture of the pink, purple and white varieties. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c; oz. 25c.

PERENNIAL, White (Sempervirens). Hardy candytuft that will last for years and bloom very early in the spring before other flowers have started. The flowers are larger than the annual kinds, and are very handsome. Very useful for borders and also largely used in cemeteries. Perfectly hardy. Pkt. 10c.

CANNAS

The seed should be sown in a box or pots in February or March, and the plants set out when danger of frost is past.

Canna Seed. The handsomest named varieties of cannas can only be grown from bulbs, but some very nice ones can be raised from seed. We offer seed of the large flowering French cannas, which are by far the finest cannas grown. Soak the seed in warm water for a few days before planting. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

CANNA BULBS. See page 80.

CANTERBURY BELLS

(*Campanula medium*)

An old favorite, very common in English gardens and now extensively grown in America. The plants grow 2 to 2 1/2 feet high and are covered with pretty bell-shaped flowers of various colors. To get good flowering plants the seed should be sown in the summer and the plants set out in the fall where they are to grow and bloom the following summer.

SINGLE, Mixed Colors. The old-fashioned variety with single bell-shaped flowers. (See photograph.) Pkt. 5c.

"CUP AND SAUCER" (*C. calyanthema*). Very large flowers with "saucers" 3 or 4 inches in diameter which add much to their beauty. Mixed colors, blue, white and pink. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.



Canterbury Bells

CALLIOPSIS

One of the most charming and attractive of annual flowers easily grown and producing an abundance of flowers all through the summer and autumn.

GOLDEN WAVE. A most attractive and beautiful flower. The plants grow about 15 inches high, and are covered with bright golden yellow cup-shaped flowers with maroon centers. A row or bed of these plants with their long, graceful stems and bright foliage, in contrast with the bright color of the flowers, presents a most pleasing sight. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

Bicolor. The plants grow two feet tall and produce a profusion of bright-colored flowers about an inch in diameter, of every shade of yellow, brown and maroon, on long, graceful stems. Very easily raised and will flower all summer. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

CARNATIONS

The largest and finest carnations can only be grown in greenhouses, but the early flowering kinds described below produce very handsome flowers, and will bloom in the open ground during the late summer and fall if the seed is sown early in the spring in boxes placed in the house window and the plants set out in the open ground when danger of frost is past. These carnations will flower until late in the fall and then may be taken up and will flower for a long time in the house.

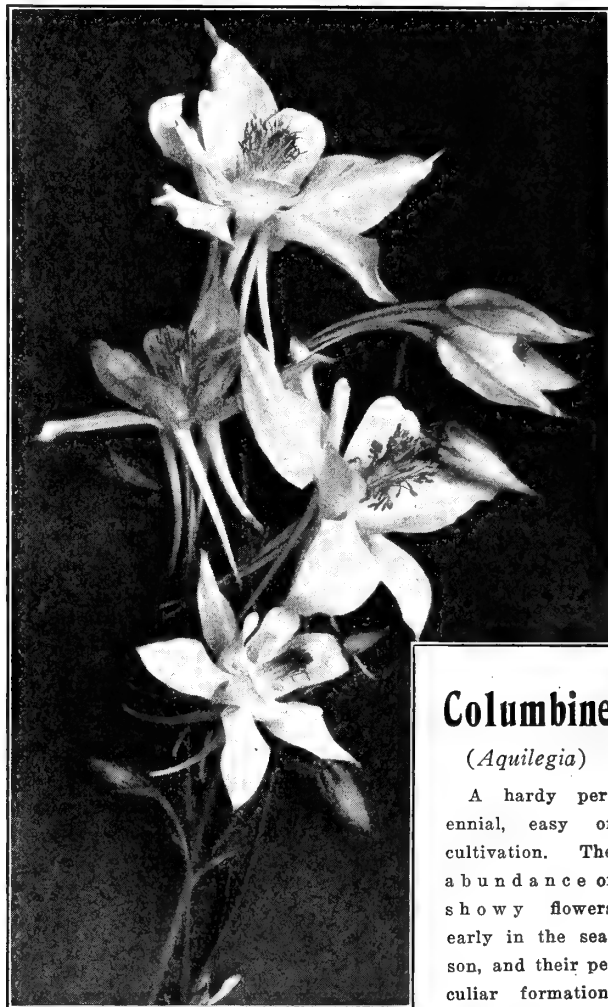
Marguerite. The earliest flowering variety of carnation and has large, handsome flowers. The plant is of a robust, upright growth and needs no support. Plants commence to flower early and continue for a long time. Mixed colors. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c.

New Giant Marguerite. A new and improved strain with very large flowers produced on longer stems than the older kinds. This is the finest carnation that can be raised in the open ground. Pure white, pkt. 10c. Mixed colors, pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

CARNATION PLANTS. We can furnish plants of the New Giant Marguerite at 40c per doz., postpaid.



New Marguerite Carnation



Columbine (Aquilegia)

A hardy perennial, easy of cultivation. The abundance of showy flowers early in the season, and their peculiar formation, render this plant well worthy of a

Columbine—Large-flowering Hybrid

place in every garden. The plants form large clusters, from which their graceful flowers stand on long, slender stems about 1 1/2 to 2 feet high. The plants do not flower the first season from seed, but will flower early the following summer and last for many years.

COERULEA. Flowers of the largest size and of a beautiful shade of violet blue, with white centers. One of the very handsomest single varieties. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts 25c.

NEW LARGE FLOWERING HYBRIDS. Composed of some beautiful new long-spurred varieties, hybrids of the blue and white Coerulea described above, with very large single flowers of various charming colors. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

Double, Mixed Colors. The double-flowered kinds are not as large as the single varieties, and in our opinion are not as handsome. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

CALENDULA

A very charming flower, belonging to the Marigold family and cultivated in the same way.

Large Double-flowered Meteor. A beautiful variety with large, golden-yellow flowers, having each petal striped with orange. The flowers are perfectly double, often three inches in diameter. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

COREOPSIS

Hardy perennial, with bright yellow flowers on long, graceful stems. The flowers will last a week after being picked and are therefore very useful for cut flowers. If sown early the plants will flower the first year, but very much better the second year, blooming from June until frost in the fall. Perfectly hardy anywhere.

Lanciotata Grandiflora. The finest variety, with large flowers cut at the edges. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

Centaurea

Centaureas form a class of hardy, vigorous-growing annual flowers, of which Bachelor's Button and Sweet Sutton are familiar examples. The variety we offer below is by far the largest and handsomest flower of this class.



Centaurea Imperialis

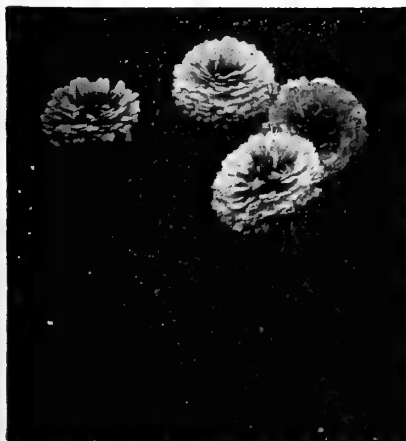
Centaurea Imperialis. These beautiful flowers often grow two inches in diameter, and have long, graceful stems. The plant is a vigorous grower and blooms for a long time. Seed sown in the open ground in the spring will produce flowering plants in July, and they will continue to flower until fall. A light frost does not injure them. The flowers are pure white, lavender and white. These centaureas are certainly a great addition to our hardy annual flowers, and we are sure they will please all who raise them. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

Centaurea Cyanus. See Bachelor's Button, page 64.

Cobea Scandens

A very rapid-growing climber. From seed planted in the spring the vines will very often grow thirty feet before fall, producing large, bell-shaped flowers, of a deep violet blue color. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

Chrysanthemums



White Pearl Chrysanthemum (Photograph)

hundreds of flowers during the summer and fall. This is the finest variety we have seen. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

Dunnett's New Double Yellow. Medium sized double flowers much like the White Pearl, except in color, which is a pleasing shade of yellow. Flowers profusely from summer until late in the fall. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

Coron, Double White. Very popular; almost perfectly double and continues in bloom very late in the season. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS. See plant department at the back of this catalogue.

The annual chrysanthemums raised from seed are entirely different from the large Japanese varieties grown in green-houses. The annual kinds have small flowers of bright colors and fine dark green foliage. Very easily grown from seed sown in the spring in the open ground.

WHITE PEARL.

A very handsome annual chrysanthemum with pretty double white flowers, slightly yellow in the center. The plants grow three feet high and are covered with

Clarkia

Plants 2 feet high and covered with long spikes of very pretty double flowers. These are graceful and ornamental plants and should be more generally grown. Easily raised from seed sown in the open ground in the spring.

Carmine Queen. A very attractive new variety of Clarkia that should be better known.

The flowers are large, double and of a very pleasing shade of carmine pink. A much handsomer flower than any Clarkia we have seen before. The flowers are produced in sprays a foot long and make very useful and attractive cut flowers. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

Double, Mixed Colors. Pretty double flowers of various shades of pink, purple and lavender. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

Cosmos

One of the most attractive and useful flowers, now becoming very popular. The plants grow three to five feet high, with long, graceful stems and fine feathery leaves. The flowers resemble single dahlias, but not quite so large, and are very pretty and attractive for table or house decoration. The plants will endure considerable frost and will flower until late in the fall.



Cosmos, Early Flowering (Photograph)

NEW EARLY FLOWERING COSMOS. This is an early flowering variety of cosmos, with flowers as large as those of the old varieties and will flower a month earlier. Seed sown in the open ground in May will produce flowering plants in August, which will continue flowering all through the fall. A very attractive and beautiful flower for cutting or for decorating gardens and lawns.

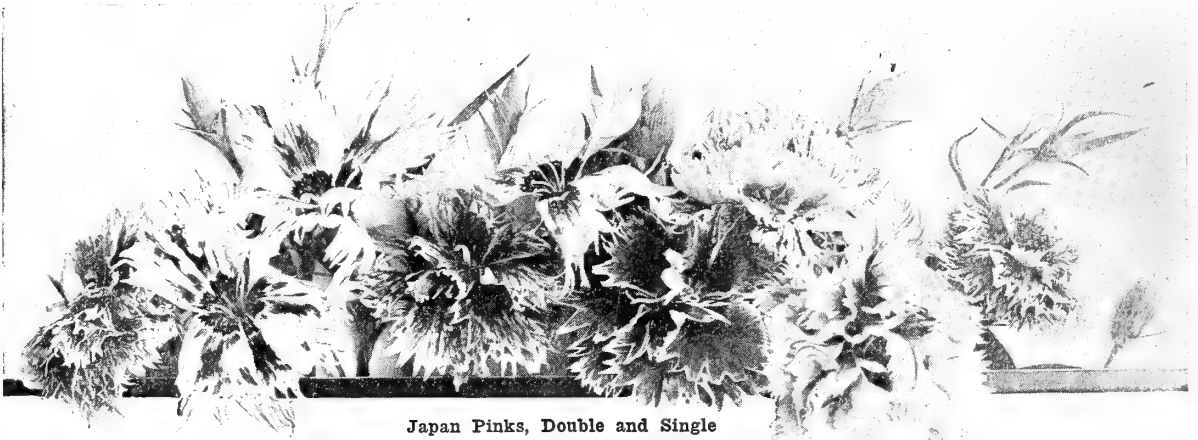
White, pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c.

Pink, very pretty shade of light pink, pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c.

Mixed colors. The colors are of various shades of lavender, purple and pink, as well as pure white. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c; ¼ oz. 20c.

MAMMOTH FLOWERING COSMOS. The flowers of this improved cosmos grow very large, often measuring three inches in diameter, and are of the most delicate colors, shading from pure white to deep red and purple. The plants grow from five to six feet high, and the flowers have long, graceful stems, and are most attractive and beautiful. In order to get them to flower early in the fall in this latitude the seed should be sown in pots or boxes in March and the plants set out in the open ground in May. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c.

LADY LENOX. A new Mammoth cosmos with very large flowers of a charming shade of shell pink. Blooms late, so plants should be started early. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.



Cockscomb

(*Celosia*)

Easily grown and very showy and brilliantly colored plants. Sow the seed in the open ground where the plants are to grow.

THOMPSON'S MAGNIFICENT. A very handsome new variety that should be better known. The plants grow two to three feet high, and are covered with long, graceful plumes of most intense crimson, scarlet and yellow. There is no flower that will produce such a brilliant mass of colors as this. The plants are rapid growers and will flower from July until frost, and present a most attractive bit of color in any garden. We offer two colors separate. **Crimson, pkt. 5c; Golden Yellow, pkt. 5c.**

Dahlias

Dahlias, especially the single varieties, can easily be raised from seed by sowing in a box or pot in February or March and transplanting into other pots as the plants commence to crowd. Set in the open ground when warm and support with stakes. The plants will flower the first year, and the roots can be saved and will flower much earlier the second year.

Single Dahlia. These are becoming very popular and fashionable flowers. Our seed is a mixture of the finest single varieties with largest flowers and best colors. **Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.**

Double Dahlias. Seed saved from the largest and finest double dahlias, and will produce a high percentage of fine double flowers. **Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.**

Delphinium, or Hardy Larkspur

Very ornamental plants, producing long spikes of brilliant blue flowers. Easily raised by sowing the seed in the open ground either in the spring or August and thinning the plants so that they stand two feet apart. Seed sown early in the spring will sometimes produce plants that flower in the fall. But to get good blooming plants the first year the seed should be sown in boxes in March, or earlier, and the seedlings transplanted to other boxes or "flats" when an inch high. Set the plants 3 or 4 inches apart and keep growing fast until the ground outside is ready. Set out 6 inches to a foot apart. Mark the best plants and transplant them the following spring where they can be left for years undisturbed.

Semi-Dwarf Hybrids. The spikes of flowers are often two feet long and the flowers are of beautiful shades of blue, ranging from light blue to the deepest indigo. The plants do not grow quite as tall as the old kinds, and have longer spikes of flowers. **Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; 1/4 oz. 50c.**

Chinese (Sinense). Very large gentian-blue flowers on stems 18 inches to 2 feet high. Blooms the first season if sown early. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**

Annual Varieties of Delphinium. See Larkspur, page 70.

African "Golden-Orange" Daisy

(*Dimorphotheca aurantiaca*)

A hardy annual flower recently discovered in Africa. It is easily grown from seed sown in the open ground and the flowers are quite unique. They resemble a field daisy in shape, but are of a bright orange yellow and have longer and narrower petals. The plants grow about a foot high and flower continuously during the late summer. **Orange yellow, pkt. 10c.**

New Hybrida. Various colors from light yellow to deep crimson. **Pkt. 10c.**

Dianthus, or Pinks

There are few annual flowers that will produce such a brilliant display of color for so long a time as the various varieties of dianthus. Seed sown in the spring produces a beautiful display of flowers from July to November. If the plants are given some light protection they will live over winter and flower very early the following spring.

DOUBLE JAPAN PINK (Dianthus Heddegi). Remarkably large and double, and of brilliant colors. The flowers are as large as the finest carnations. The plants flower all through the late summer and fall and produce their gorgeous colored flowers in great profusion. Our strain of these pinks is very fine. **Mixed colors, pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c; oz. 75c.**

FIREBALL. A very handsome Double Japan Pink of a clear, pure, brilliant scarlet, with no purple shade. The flowers are large and double, and resemble a fine bright red carnation. They not only make a brilliant show on the plant but they are very handsome as cut flowers. **Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c.**

DOUBLE FRINGED (D. laciniatus). This is a beautiful variety of the Double Japan Pinks. The petals of the flowers are fringed at the edges and the flowers are very large and of many beautiful colors. We consider this the handsomest variety. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c; oz. 80c.**

Double Chinese Pink (D. chinensis). Flowers very double and produced in clusters. Very handsome. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 15c.**

SINGLE DIANTHUS. The single flowering dianthus makes a most brilliant show of color in the garden. They flower continuously through the summer and fall, and a bed or border of them is very attractive. **Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.**

Hardy Grass or Spice Pinks

When once started these pinks will last for years and flower in the spring and early summer.

Dwarf Double Pinks. These are the old-fashioned "Grass Pinks," but are larger and of better colors than the old kind. The flowers are very double and of a rich spicy fragrance. The plants grow about a foot high and produce a great many flowers. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.**

Cyclops Pink. and of delicious fragrance. They are borne in great profusion from May until frost, after the plant is established; and if the seed is sown early in boxes in the house or hotbed, they will flower the first season. The plants grow from 12 to 15 inches high, and are valuable for bedding as well as cutting. The flowers are of beautiful shades of red and deep pink. **Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.**

Shasta Daisy

This new daisy originated in California and has met with great popularity. Flowers are like the wild Marguerites, but very much larger, often measuring four inches across, and are produced well above the plant on long graceful stems 1 to 2 feet in length, making very handsome flowers for vases and decorations.

If the seed is sown in the open ground in the spring good large plants will be obtained for flowering the following year.

Alaska. A much improved variety of Shasta Daisy with very long overlapping petals of the purest white. Well grown flowers are often 5 inches across. **Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.**



FORGET-ME-NOT (*Myosotis*)

A half hardy perennial easily grown from seed. It does best in a moist, partly shaded situation. Flowers the first season if sown early, and will live over winter if given a covering of leaves or other light protection, and will last for a number of years. The seed may be sown in early spring or during the summer.

Palustris. The true Forget-Me-Not. Charming blue flowers with white centers. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

ROYAL BLUE. A beautiful new variety of Alpine Forget-Me-Not with very large flowers of a deep blue—a richer color than other kinds. A fine variety for pot culture as well as the open ground. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c.

Mixed Colors. Composed of Alpine varieties of various colors, including white, pink and different shades of blue. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

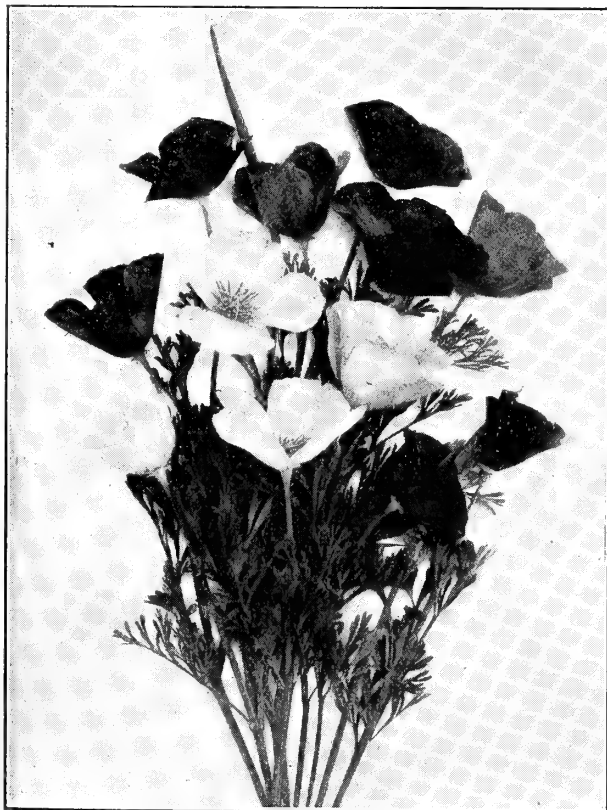
Eschscholtzia, or California Poppy

A very ornamental trailing plant with silvery leaves and large, bright-colored, saucer-shaped flowers. The plants spread over the ground two feet or more and their flowers stand above the leaves in great profusion. Very easily raised and will bloom from July to October.

Golden West. Large, bright yellow flowers. The flowers are larger and handsomer than the old yellow variety. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

CARMINE KING. The most beautifully colored variety. The large flowers are of a charming shade of carmine or rose color on both sides of the petals. This is a new kind that will please all who raise it. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

Mixed Colors. Composed of the best and brightest-colored varieties. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.



California Poppies (*Eschscholtzia*)

Everlastings

(*Helichrysum Monstrosum*)

These annual everlastings are easily grown and bloom profusely in September and October. If the flowers are picked when they are but half open they will last for a year or more. The seed is sown in the open ground in the spring.

Mixed Colors. A collection of the handsomest colors, from pure white to deep red. Flowers large and double. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

FOXGLOVE

(*Digitalis*)

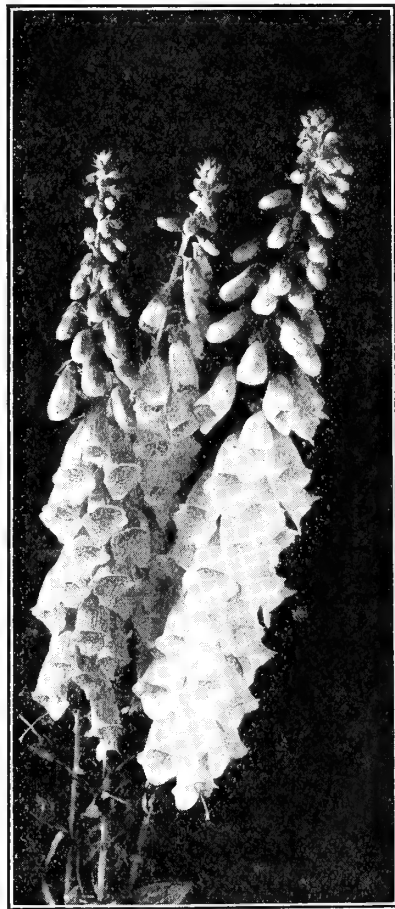
A hardy perennial, very easily grown and the spikes of flowers are stately and beautiful. Sow the seed in the spring and thin out or transplant to a foot or more apart. Foxglove is especially handsome when planted along a wall or fence, or as a background for other flowers. Does well in partial shade. The plants will last for years without any protection.

GLOXINIOIDES.

The handsomest variety, with very large gloxinia-like flowers. We offer this variety in both pure white and mixed colors.

White. The most pleasing color; the large white flowers stand out in marked contrast to the green foliage. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 15c.

Mixed Colors. All the best colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.



Foxglove



Double Gaillardia
Gaillardia

The Gaillardias are very showy flowers and easily raised. They are of two distinct types. The single varieties are perennials, and do not reach perfection until the second year. The double variety is an annual, and flowers the first season only. The seed can be sown in the open ground, and the plants should be thinned from eight to ten inches apart.

Single Gaillardias (Grandiflora). Very large and showy red flowers bordered with deep yellow. The flowers grow on stems two feet long and are often 3 inches in diameter. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

Double Gaillardias (Picta Lorenziana). Entirely different from the single variety. The flowers are smaller and they bloom two months after sowing the seed. A very handsome double red and yellow flower that makes a pretty show of color in the garden and through the late summer and autumn. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

Gourds

Cultivation similar to squash. The vines can be allowed to run on the ground, but gourds are usually planted where the vines can run over a fence, arbor, or old tree. They are excellent climbers, and the fruit has such a variety of forms and colors that a collection of gourds is exceedingly interesting.

Dipper Gourds. The fruit at one end is long and slim and bulges at the other end so it can be used for dippers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Japanese Nest Egg. Fruit white, resembling an egg in size and shape. Does not crack and is not injured by ordinary heat and cold. A vigorous grower and a decidedly ornamental climber. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

MIXED SMALL SORTS. A mixture of a large number of small ornamental sorts imported from Germany. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Heliotrope

This deliciously fragrant flower can be easily raised by sowing the seed in a box in the house in March, and setting the plants out in the garden in May, and they will flower in July and August. In the fall the plants can be taken up and will flower in the house during the winter.

Large-Flowering (Lemoine's Giant). Blooms early and the flowers are of the largest size, nearly double the size of the common variety. The colors range from pure white to deep blue. Pkt. 10c.

Plants. We can furnish Heliotrope plants that will flower early. By mail, 60c per doz.

Hollyhocks

The seed is often sown in July or August and the plants will then flower early in the following year. They are perfectly hardy.

CHATER'S SUPERB HOLLYHOCKS. A magnificent strain of Hollyhocks. The flowers are of the largest size, perfectly double, and grow close together on the stem, forming a mass of the most beautiful flowers equal to camellias. These are undoubtedly the finest double Hollyhocks grown. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

Annual Hollyhocks

Bloom in August from seed sown in the spring. The seed of these new Hollyhocks may be sown in the spring (May), and the plants will bloom in August, or if earlier flowers are desired the seed may be started in the house in March and the plants set out where they are to grow when the weather is warm. The flowers are double, semi-double and single, and are of very attractive colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Kudzu Vine

(*Pueraria thunbergiana*)

A hardy perennial vine of remarkably rapid growth, and valuable for covering arbors, old trees, verandas, etc. The foliage is luxuriant and handsome and the flowers are bright purple, of small size and produced in clusters.

The seed may be sown in the spring and the vines will grow 10 or 20 feet the first season, dying down in the winter, and the next season will grow 40 feet or more. Pkt. 10c.

Kochia, or Summer Cypress

A very ornamental plant which forms round bushes 1½ to 2 feet high, with feathery light green leaves, changing in the fall to bright red, so that the whole plant looks like a ball of fire. These little bushes are very pretty at all stages of growth and are especially attractive in the fall. Very easily grown from seed sown in the open ground in the spring. Thin the plants so they stand 2 feet apart.

Kochia Trichophylla. The best variety. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

Larkspur

(*Delphinium ajacis*)

The annual larkspurs are very handsome plants producing long spikes of flowers often over a foot in length, which stand erect above the leaves of the plant. Easily raised by sowing the seed in the open ground as early as possible in the spring. If sown about May 1st the plants will flower in July and all through the fall. Earlier flowers can be obtained by sowing the seed in boxes in March and setting out the plants in May.

Tall Branching, Stock Flowered. The plant grows 2 feet tall and produces long spikes of double flowers.

Mixed Colors. Including white, light pink, rose, lilac, light blue and deep blue. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

Rosy Scarlet. A new and beautiful variety with large double flowers of a very pleasing shade of light scarlet shaded with rose color. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c.

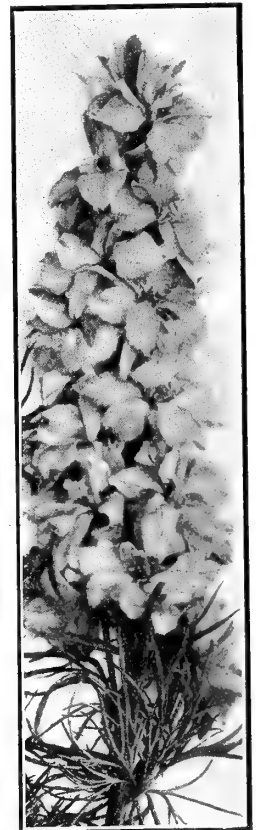
Lustrous Carmine, or "Newport Pink." A beautiful shade of carmine pink. Pkt. 10c.

Perennial, or Hardy Larkspur. See Delphinium, page 68.

Morning Glory

Morning Glories make a very rapid growth and produce vines 10 to 15 feet high during the summer from seed sown in the spring.

MIXED COLORS. Very hardy and vigorous vine, growing with great rapidity and covered with large, handsome flowers of many colors and markings. May be used to cover fences, walls or outbuildings. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c.



Larkspur

NEW JAPANESE. The Japanese have made wonderful improvements in the morning glory. The new Japanese varieties are of large size, and the colors and markings are of remarkable beauty. The foliage is also very ornamental, being variegated, striped and marked with different shades of green and white. The vines are not of as vigorous growth as the common morning glory, and require extra care. Our seed is of a very fine strain, comprising many plants with variegated leaves and flowers of the largest size and most attractive colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

ROCHESTER. This is a beautiful variety with very large deep blue flowers, bordered with white on the edges. The vines grow with remarkable vigor and the leaves are of unusual size and cover the whole plant from the ground up. A most ornamental plant. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c; oz. 30c.

MALLOW (Lavatera)

The annual Mallow is a charming plant, growing 2 feet high and covered all summer with large, bright-colored, saucer-shaped flowers. The colors are white, pink and red. Very easily grown by sowing the seed where the plants are to remain and thinning to a foot apart. They do not bear transplanting.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Marvel of Peru, or Four O'Clocks

An old-fashioned flower that is still popular. They grow anywhere and bloom continuously all summer, each plant producing hundreds of large flowers, the colors being yellow, white, red, and striped. The plant grows 2 feet tall and the flowers somewhat resemble morning glories.

Sow the seed in the open ground and thin out the plants to a foot apart. Useful to grow by the side of walls and fences. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Marigolds

Marigolds are very easily grown, and are among our most satisfactory annual flowers.



Double African Quilled Marigold

There are two distinct classes of marigolds. The French varieties grow 1 to 1½ feet high, and have small bright-colored flowers, while the African Marigolds have much larger flowers, and grow two or three feet tall.

Gold Striped. A double French dwarf variety. Plants grow 18 inches high, and are covered with bright-colored double flowers in the greatest profusion. The petals are a beautiful red brown, margined with bright yellow, producing a very pleasing effect. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

Double French. Plants grow about one foot high. The flowers are about 2 inches across, perfectly double and of rich colors, orange, brown and yellow, mixed. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

DOUBLE AFRICAN QUILLED. Plants grow from two to three feet high. Flowers very large, measuring from three to four inches in diameter, perfectly doubled and with quilled petals. We offer two distinct colors, light yellow and orange, mixed. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

Mourning Bride (Scabiosa)

A vigorous growing plant easily raised and produces a great many flowers from August until the late fall. The plants grow 2½ feet high and the flowers are 3 inches across, double, and of many different shades of color. The seed may be sown in the open ground in May and the plants will flower in August.



Mourning Bride, or Scabiosus

Improved Large Flowered. The best variety with large double flowers on long stiff stems; very showy in the garden and fine for cutting; mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c; ½ oz. 25c.

Mignonette

ALLEN'S DEFIANCE. This improved variety has magnificent long spikes of flowers which under favorable circumstances sometimes grow over a foot long, and will last a long time after cutting. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; oz. 50c.

MACHET. The plants are of a dwarf habit and produce an abundance of very large spikes of flowers, being three times as large as the common kind, and continue in flower much longer. We highly recommend it for house or outdoor culture. The flowers are of a red tinge and the fragrance is delicious. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; oz. 50c.

Goliath. A new variety with immense spikes of flowers and very luxuriant foliage. The florets are unusually large and clustered thickly along the stem and are of a bright red color, which produces a very pleasing effect. The fragrance is powerful and delicious. Undoubtedly one of the very best varieties for house culture or open ground. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 85c.

Golden Queen. Flowers of a golden yellow hue, large and compact. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

Sweet Mignonette. Very fragrant; largely grown for bees. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c.

Nicotiana

This is a handsome annual flower, easily raised from seed sown in the open ground. Plants grow about two feet high and flower from August until frost.

Affinis. Long trumpet-shaped white flowers with a delicate and delicious fragrance. Pkt. 5c.

SANDERAE. A new variety, with bright carmine red flowers. The plant grows two feet tall and of a bushy form, completely covered with large, bright red flowers, being much more prolific of bloom than the old variety. Everyone should raise a few plants of this charming new flower. Pkt. 10c.

SANDERAE HYBRIDS. These new hybrids of *Nicotiana Sanderae* have flowers of various colors, ranging from light pink to purple and bright red. Pkt. 10c.

Nasturtiums

There is no flower more easily raised than nasturtiums, and they are so graceful and of such beautiful colors that they are more largely grown than almost any other annual flower. They are beautiful in beds and borders, and are also largely grown in hanging baskets and boxes outside of windows and on balconies, and for trailing on trellises. Seed should be sown about the middle of May in this latitude.

LOBB'S IMPROVED NASTURTIIUMS. The vines do not grow so long and rank as the common tall nasturtiums, which often entirely hide the flowers, but are covered with a mass of the most brilliant colored flowers of very graceful form. A row or bed of these nasturtiums is unsurpassed for beauty and attractiveness, and will be found a constant source of pleasure. They are among the finest nasturtiums for growing in boxes or baskets, as well as for outdoor culture. Our seed includes the finest varieties, ranging in colors from very dark red to the lightest yellow. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

MADAME GUNTHER'S HYBRIDS. These are new and charming varieties of Lobb's Nasturtiums, which were selected especially for the beauty and variety of their coloring and size of the flowers. The colors are more varied and more attractive than those of other nasturtiums, and the flowers are of the largest size. The foliage is also colored in many instances, which adds to their charm in no small degree. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.20.

Tall Nasturtiums. Very vigorous vines growing 10 to 15 feet long if given support on which to climb; flowers of the largest size and beautiful colors. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

Selected Named Varieties of Tall Nasturtiums. We offer some new kinds that we have found to be very fine. They have much larger flowers than the old type.

Brilliant. Glowing scarlet flowers and dark-leaved vines. Very handsome. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Chameleon. Flowers of the largest size and beautifully marked and colored with various shades of red and yellow combined in the most attractive way. Flowers marked in two or three different ways will often be found on the same plant. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

Midnight. Flowers of a deep rich red brown. The darkest red of all nasturtiums. The large size of the flowers and their rich colorings make them most desirable and attractive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

Endolph Virchow. A very handsome rose pink of a bright and rich hue. It is much the finest pink variety we have seen, and should be in every collection. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c.

Spitfire. Brilliant scarlet flowers. Very bright and pleasing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

SPECIAL OFFER. We will send one packet each of the above five named varieties of Nasturtiums for 20c net, or one ounce of each for 50c.

New Variegated-Leaved Tall Nasturtiums. A new race of nasturtium with leaves striped and

marbled with white and light green on a deep green ground, which gives the vines a very ornamental effect even without the brilliant colored flowers which of course add greatly to their beauty.

The flowers are large and of many bright and pleasing colors, ranging from light yellow and pink to deep red and gold. The seed we offer includes all the best varieties in this class. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

Dwarf or "Tom Thumb" Nasturtium

These varieties grow only about a foot high and have flowers nearly as large as the tall growing kinds.

DWARF, Mixed Colors. A mixture of the best colors in the dwarf class with green foliage. The colors are of every shade of yellow, red and pink, and the plants are very ornamental. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

QUEEN OF TOM THUMBS. A new variety with ornamental foliage, the leaves being mottled and veined with white. The flowers are of various shades of yellow and scarlet. Very useful for borders, as the plants are quite ornamental even when not in flower. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Nigella

(Love-in-a-mist, or Devil-in-a-bush)

Very pretty annual, growing 1 to 1½ feet high with fine narrow leaves among which grow large double flowers with fringed edges. Easily grown by sowing the seed in the open ground. Thin the plants to a foot apart, as they grow in a bust form.

Double Mixed (Damascena). Large double flowers, blue and white. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

Miss Jekyll. A greatly improved large-flowering variety with light blue flowers. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

Portulaca

Often called "Sun Plant," as it loves a warm, sunny place in the garden. Does best on rich loam and sandy soil. The plants run freely but grow only a few inches high and are covered with bright-colored flowers all summer.

Double Rose-Flowered. The finest of all portulacas. The flowers are double and resemble a small rose. Our seed is the very finest obtainable, and will produce a large percentage of beautiful double flowers of many charming colors. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

Single, Mixed Colors. A mixture of the largest and most brilliantly colored single varieties. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 12c; oz. 35c.



Lobb's Nasturtiums

PANSIES

Seed sown in February or March in boxes in the house will produce fine flowers in the summer and all through the fall. If flowers are desired early in the spring seed should be sown in August and the plants wintered in cold frames, but such plants do not stand summer heat well. Seed sown in the open ground in the spring will produce flowering plants in August and September, and these plants may be wintered over with a slight protection of leaves for early flowers the next spring. For Pansy Plants, see below.

Triumph of the Giants. A new and beautiful class with flowers of the very largest size and with frilled edges, producing a very pleasing effect. The colors are unusually rich and

varied and the plants are of strong growth. Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.25.

Masterpiece or Giant Ruffled Pansies. A strain of Giant blotted pansies with waved or ruffled petals, which give the flowers an unusual and handsome appearance. The flowers are of the largest size and beautiful colors, and the frilled or ruffled petals add greatly to their beauty. The plant is of strong growth and stands well in hot weather. Pkt. 12c; 2 pkts. 20c; ¼ oz. \$1.00.

MASTERPIECE EXHIBITION. This strain is made up by selecting the handsomest colors, and largest and most perfectly formed flowers of the Giant Ruffled type. Those who want to raise the very finest Ruffled Pansies that can be obtained should certainly use the "Exhibition" strain. Pkt. 20c; 3 pkts. 50c.

Bugnot's Superb Pansies. This strain comprises a great variety of the richest and rarest colors and most beautiful marked pansies. The flowers are large and all five petals are blotted with deeper color than on the edges, and many flowers are veined and marked in a beautiful and interesting way. Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. 85c.

BUGNOT'S BROWN VARIETIES. This mixture is composed exclusively of the brown shades of Bugnot's Superb Pansies. They are very handsome and the colors are quite novel. Pkt. 10c.

Trimardeau or Giant Pansies. These are among the largest pansies grown. The flowers are of good colors and of good form, and the plants make a vigorous growth and flower continuously. A very satisfactory variety. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 45c; oz. \$1.50.

STRIPED AND MOTTLED PANSIES. This class comprises some of the most interesting and attractive pansies, the flowers being striped and marked with a great variety of colors, making them very interesting and beautiful. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. 35c.

We will send one packet each of Bugnot's, Trimardeau, and Striped and Mottled Pansies for 25c net.

A Mixture of Magnificent Pansies. Among the largest and most beautiful strains of Pansies are Bugnot's Superb, Odier or Giant Stained, and Cassier's Giant Blotted Pansies. These three embrace a large number of the rarest and most attractive colors and markings yet attained in pansies. We offer a mixture of these three superb strains which will be found very fine. Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.25.

Fairy Queen. A beautiful sky blue pansy edged with pure white. A most charming variety and one that flowers most profusely. Everyone should have at least a few plants of this variety, as the color is an unusually handsome shade of violet blue. Pkt. 10c.

Snowflake. A snow white pansy with flowers of the largest size and handsomest form. The finest white pansy we have seen. Pkt. 10c.

Orchid-Flowered Pansies A very unique and beautiful class of pansies, distinguished particularly for their delicate and beautiful coloring and peculiar form. The flowers are of medium size and of distinct shape, the two upper petals being elongated and stand upright, and they are beautifully veined with darker shades on light ground colors. All lovers of pansies should try this new class. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

SPECIAL OFFER. We will send one packet each of Triumph of Giants, Masterpiece and Fairy Queen Pansies for 30c net; or these three and also one packet Orchid-Flowered for 40c net.

GOLDEN YELLOW PANSY. This is a beautiful pure yellow pansy, of large size and very handsome. Everyone should have a few plants of this variety. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed Colors. A good mixture of nice pansies. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c; ½ oz. 60c.

Pansy Plants. Our Pansy Plants are grown from seed sown in February, and are much superior for summer flowering to plants wintered over and sold while in flower in the spring. Such plants flower well for a few weeks but will not stand hot weather. Our plants will bloom through the summer and fall. Plants ready May 15. We offer a mixture of the very finest Pansies we know of, Triumph of the Giants. 35c per doz.; 100 plants \$2.50.

Harris' Flower Seeds GROW! Any one who has had much experience in sowing flower seeds purchased from seedsmen knows that many of them fail to grow. We buy of other seedsmen every year many different kinds of flower seed to try in our trial grounds, and we notice that not over half of them ever come up at all. To be certain that the flower seeds we sell will grow if given a fair chance we test every lot before it is sent off. If any do not germinate well they are discarded. Give them fair treatment and you can depend on Harris' flower seed to come up.



Petunias Used as a Border

Petunias

Petunias are particularly useful for beds and masses, where their bright, rich and varied colorings produce a brilliant effect on lawns and in gardens.

Ruffled Giants. These new petunias have enormous single flowers, beautifully ruffled on the edges. The colors are of many delicate shades. The plants are of robust habit and vigorous growth. Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c.

Single Fringed. These are among the most charming single flowering petunias. The flowers are of the largest size, beautifully ruffled and fringed around the edges, and are of the most delicate and charming colors. Pkt. 20c.

Double Flowering Fringed. The largest and finest of all petunias, but very difficult to raise. The flowers are very large and beautifully fringed. Less than half of the flowers are double, the rest being single. The seed is very small and difficult to germinate, and as it is very expensive great care should be taken not to cover it too deeply or let it dry out. Pkt. containing not less than 75 seeds, 25c.

Note.—The above kinds should be sown in pots or boxes and the young plants transplanted as soon as large enough.

Single, Mixed Colors. A mixture of the most brilliant colored, small-flowering single petunias. Well suited for sowing in the open ground for beds and borders. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.



Shirley Poppies

Poppies

Poppies are so easily grown and present so gorgeous a display of beautiful colors and graceful flowers that everyone should have them in abundance. The flowers are much handsomer if the seed is sown in August or September, and the plants allowed to stand over winter. They will then flower early in the summer.

Shirley Poppies. These are the most delicately colored and graceful of all poppies. The flowers are single and semi-double, and are produced on long, slender stems; but their great beauty lies in the exquisite coloring of the flowers which are of many delicate shades of pink and rose color, often shading in a single flower from pure white to deep rose. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c; oz. 40c.

DOUBLE RANUNCULUS FLOWERED. Very handsome double flowers growing on long slender stems. They are of bright, attractive colors, and produce a charming effect where grown in clumps or masses. One flower (the double one) is shown in the picture of Shirley Poppies. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

KING EDWARD. A very showy poppy of large size and brilliant scarlet color shaded with crimson and with black at the base of each petal in contrast to which stand out the bright yellow anthers in the center of the flower. The plants grow 2½ feet high and flower profusely. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

ADMIRAL POPPY. The flowers are large and are produced on stems nearly 2 feet long. The color combination is clear white, edged with a broad band of brilliant scarlet around the edge. This is one of the most showy and attractive poppies we have ever seen. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

CARDINAL. New Hybrids. Very large, double poppy, as round as a ball and of various shades of color. The plants are of dwarf or compact growth and produce their large ball-like flowers in great profusion, and continue to flower an unusually long time. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

DOUBLE CARNATION. Immense globular flowers borne on long stems. The flowers are so double that they are as round as a ball and are of many brilliant colors. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

TULIP POPPY. The flowers much resemble a bright scarlet tulip, and are very unique and attractive. They are produced on long slender stems and protrude well above the foliage. A bed or mass of these poppies presents a most gorgeous blaze of color and will be an ornament to any garden. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

Hardy Perennial Poppies

These poppies when once established will last for a number of years and are perfectly hardy. The seed should be sown either in the spring or in August. Scatter the seed on the surface of the ground and do not cover it. It is best to sow the seed where the plants are to grow, as they are not easily transplanted, although this can be done successfully by taking great care to lift the plant with a good ball of earth around the roots.

Orientele. The flowers are very large, often 6 to 8 inches across, bright scarlet with dark spots at the base of the petals, and are borne on long stems 3 to 4 feet above the ground. A bed or border of these will last for many years. Scarlet. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

New Orientele Hybrids. We can now offer the Orientele Poppy of some new colors—rose, lilac and pink shades, which are very interesting and beautiful and are well worth growing. Pkt. 15c.

Iceland Poppies. After once started they will last for a number of years and flower constantly from June until October. They flower the first year if seed is sown early in the spring. The flowers are single and of beautiful colors, shading from deep yellow and scarlet to white. They stand in bold relief above the low growing plants on graceful stems a foot or more in length and have a delicate fragrance. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

NOTE.—While these poppies will flower the first year from seed grown in the spring, they do best if sown in August or September, when they flower early in the following season.



Double Carnation Poppy

Pyrethrum or "Painted Daisy"

(*Pyrethrum roseum hybridum*)

A charming flower of early culture and should be more generally grown. The picture shown here is a photograph of a part of a clump on our own grounds from seed sown the year before. The beauty of the flowers is in their coloring, which cannot be reproduced here. They are like large daisies, but of various shades of pink, deep red and purple and make a pretty show in the garden and very handsome cut flowers, having stems 1½ to 2 feet long. The plants are perfectly hardy and will last for years, flowering most of the summer. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

Phlox Drummondii

Phlox makes a magnificent show in beds and masses where their brilliant and varied colors produce a gorgeous effect. Very easily raised and afford a bright display of flowers all through the summer. Sow seed in the open ground in the spring. A light soil is best.

All three kinds named below are of the improved "Grandiflora," or large-flowering strain, which produce much larger flowers than the old kind.

Brilliant Scarlet. Flowers large and of an intensely brilliant scarlet color. Pkt. 5c.

Pure White. Large, clear white flowers. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

Mixed Colors. A great variety of the most brilliant colored and beautifully marked flowers. A bed or border of these phlox is a beautiful sight. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 75c.



Pyrethrum, or "Painted Daisy"

SWEET PEAS

Sweet peas are very easy to raise and every one should have them in the garden. The principal thing is to sow the seed early—just as soon as the frost is out of the ground. They do well in almost any soil if it is made rich with manure, but the finest flowers are obtained on rather heavy moist land.

Quantity of Seed Required. An ounce of seed will sow about 10 feet of row. A pound of sweet peas is about a pint, and will sow 150 feet of row.

THE "SPENCER" TYPE OF FLOWER. What is known as the "Spencer" type derives its name from a variety called "Countess Spencer," which has flowers of very large size and waved or fluted petals. Other colors and forms of this type of flower have since been developed, and are called "Spencer" varieties. They are the largest and handsomest sweet peas now grown, but they do not always come true, many of the varieties varying so much that they are undesirable on this account. The ones we offer below come quite true to type and will be found very satisfactory. These varieties produce very little seed and the price is therefore much higher than for the old type.

NEW LARGE FLOWERING "SPENCER" VARIETIES

MARGARET ATLEE (New). A beautiful new variety of a charming shade of pink. The color is really rose pink on a cream ground with a salmon shade at the base of the petals. The flowers are of the largest size and handsomest form. Certainly one of the very finest of the new varieties. Pkt. 12c; 3 pkts. 25c.

Margaret Madison (New). A clear blue-lavender. The largest flowers and most attractive shade of this color yet produced. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.20.

Elfrida Pearson. This new variety not only has very large flowers of a charming shade of soft blush pink, but it also has the additional merit of flowering most profusely throughout the season. Four flowers are produced on nearly every stem and the vines grow with great vigor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 95c.

Vermilion Brilliant (New). The largest and most beautiful bright scarlet sweet peas yet introduced. The color is clear and brilliant and does not fade. The flowers are of perfect form and of the largest size. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

Mrs. C. W. Breedmore. A charming new variety—color primrose, edged with deep pink. The flowers are large and are produced in the greatest profusion. One of the very best kinds. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.40.

Thomas Stevenson. This new variety is of a beautiful orange-scarlet color. It is certainly the finest sweet pea of this shade. The flowers are of the largest size and there are usually four on a stem. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

Florence Nightingale. The color is soft, rich lavender and the flowers are large, of fine form and produced on long stems having often four blossoms. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

Mrs. Hugh Dickson. Another new variety of delicate and charming coloring. Apricot pink on cream colored ground. The flowers are unusually large, and the stems long and strong, with four, and sometimes even five, flowers. Certainly one of the best of the light pink varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c.

Marie Corelli. One of the most beautiful of the new varieties. The color is a bright and glowing crimson. The flowers are of large size and beautifully waved in the upper petals. The vines grow vigorously and produce a great many flowers, often four on a stem. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 90c.

White background strongly marked and edged with deep pink. The flowers are large and well fluted on the edges. One of the handsomest of the new varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c;

Apple Blossom Spencer.

¼ lb. 75c.

Asta Ohn. The color is a soft pinkish lavender, a charming shade. The flowers are produced on long stems, and each stem carries four flowers almost uniformly. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

Countess Spencer. Color a delicate pink; flowers large, of fine form, and beautifully waved. This is the original of the "Spencer" class. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

Geo. Herbert. A bright rose color or carmine. Flowers of large size and beautifully waved. One of the very finest of red varieties. Pkt. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.40.

King Edward Spencer. The King Edward has been long considered the best bright red sweet pea. This new "Spencer" variety is of almost the same brilliant scarlet color and in addition is much larger and has beautifully waved petals. It is truly a magnificent variety that all should have. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

White Spencer. Described by a well-known authority as "the finest white sweet peas in existence at the present time." The large flowers are of the "Spencer" form and have waved petals. Our seed is of a carefully selected strain. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 65c.

Florence Morse Spencer. Color delicate shell pink, with deeper pink margin. Very large open flowers of the true "Spencer" type, with waved petals, and usually four flowers to a stem. One of the very handsomest varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c.

Helen Lewis. Color deep orange pink, a beautiful shade. One of the very handsomest of the new large flowering kinds. The flowers are not only of the most attractive color, but they are very large and of the best expanded form. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.40.

Nora Unwin. While the flowers are not as large as White Spencer, they are produced in greater numbers and the vines are more vigorous and hardy. One of the best white varieties. A better grower and bloomer than White Spencer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Special Offer. We will send 1 packet each of any 6 of the above Spencer Sweet Peas for 45c. Any 12 varieties for 80c; or 1 each of the whole 18 varieties for \$1.10.
We will send 1 ounce each of any 5 varieties (except Margaret Atlee) for \$1.00 or ½ ounce each of any 10 varieties for \$1.00 (Margaret Atlee excepted.)

“Spencer” Varieties Mixed. This is a mixture of all the above named “Spencer” varieties, which include the best new kinds grown separately, and mixed so as to give some flowers of each kind and a large proportion of the best colors.

This mixture is far superior to the ordinary mixed Spencer Sweet Peas grown together without much regard to varieties or color. Pkt. 8c; oz. 18c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Grandiflora Sweet Peas

These have large handsome flowers, but the petals are not waved like the Spencer varieties.

Price of any of the following Grandiflora varieties: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

Henry Eckford. Scarlet, with an orange shade, a most brilliant and beautiful flower. In addition to this the flowers are of the largest size and are produced on long stems, so that they are very effective when bunched.

FLORA NORTON. A light blue or lavender variety that is one of the best of its color. The flowers are large and of handsome form, and the color is very attractive, especially when massed by itself. Commences to flower very early.

JANET SCOTT. Color a soft, rich pink. One of the most attractive and beautiful varieties; flowers of large size, hooded form and produce three and four on a stem.

DOROTHY ECKFORD. A magnificent pure white flower of the largest size and of great substance. It is of vigorous growth and produces three flowers on a stem.

LADY NINA BALFOUR. One of the best lavender or mauve sweet peas. The color is soft and beautiful, and the flowers are especially effective when massed by themselves.

“BRILLIANT BLUE” (Lord Nelson). A deep purplish blue. This is the same as Lord Nelson.

MRS. DUGDALE. The flowers are of the largest size and the color is a soft carmine rose—a beautiful shade. The flowers hold their color well and are very handsome when bunched together.

KING EDWARD VII. Large flowers of an intensely bright crimson. One of the finest pure red varieties.

PRINCE OF WALES. Bright rose-colored flowers of large size and handsome form growing three and four on a stem.

Grandiflora Varieties Mixed. This mixture is composed of the choicest and best named varieties as described above. The different colors are put in such proportions as to produce the best effect when in flower. We are sure this seed will give the best of satisfaction to all who sow it. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

Dwarf or Cupid. The plants grow only six or eight inches high and produce flowers nearly as large as the tall growing kinds. They are very pretty and ornamental plants. We offer a mixture of many new and beautiful varieties of Cupid or of Dwarf Sweet Peas. Pkt. 8c; oz. 18c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Sanvitalia

A very pretty bright yellow flower growing on a half creeping plant in the greatest abundance. The flowers resemble a double daisy, and are bright, attractive and easily grown. Cultivate like phlox.

Sanvitalia Procumbens. The finest double flowers. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

Stocks

Stocks can be grown in the open ground or in pots, and are of the easiest culture, requiring the same treatment as asters.

TEN-WEEKS OR EARLY FLOWERING STOCKS

Large Flowering Dwarf. Plants grow about a foot high and the flowers are of the largest size, perfectly double and of delicate fragrance. Blooms in August if sown in the open ground in May. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. 75c.

English Stock. Flowers mostly double, and plant is of a dwarf, compact growth. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

LATE FLOWERING STOCKS

These are the handsomest stocks, growing 18 inches to 2 feet high, with long spikes of large double flowers of delicious fragrance.

Seed sown in the house in March will produce plants that will flower in August or September. Before the ground freezes the plants may be removed to large pots and will bloom in the house all winter.

Beauty of Nice. A very beautiful stock, growing 2 feet tall and having very large double flowers of a delicate shade of pink. The tall branching plants are covered with long sprays of these beautiful flowers, and are extremely handsome either in the garden or as pot-plants in the house. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. 75c.

Bianca. Like Beauty of Nice described above, but has pure white flowers. A very beautiful new variety. Pkt. 10c.

Plants. We can furnish plants of above two varieties ready the middle of May. 30c per doz.; 50 plants \$1.00.



Snapdragon (Antirrhinum)

The Snapdragon is one of the old-fashioned flowers that has lately again become popular. It is easily raised by sowing the seed in the open ground in the spring. If the seed is sown early the plant will flower in July or August. The spikes of flowers often nearly a foot long and make a fine display of color.

Improved Large Flowering. This improved class has much larger flowers than the old kinds and is much handsomer in every way. We can furnish the following colors:

Queen Victoria. Pure white; very large flowers. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Rose. Rose pink. Pkt. 8c. ¼ oz. 25c.

Firefly. Scarlet and white. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Luteum. Yellow. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Striped. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Mixed Colors. The above 5 varieties mixed. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

VENUS. A beautiful new variety with very large flowers, ivory white edged with delicate pink. The handsomest variety we have seen. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 65c.

Sweet William

(*Dianthus barbatus*)

A universally admired perennial flower that when once started will last for years. Sow the seed in the open ground in the spring or fall.

Perfection. Extra large flowers of many beautiful colors and markings. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

Salpiglossis

A very graceful and beautiful flower of easy culture in the open ground. The plant grows about 2 feet high, with large lily-like flowers. The large flowering varieties have flowers measuring 3 inches in diameter and of the most beautiful colors. The combinations of shades of colors and the beautiful markings on the flowers are truly wonderful. The plants commence to flower early in the summer and continue in bloom until late in the fall if the flowers are kept picked. The seed is sown in the open ground in the spring.

GRANDIFLORA (Large Flowering). Flowers large, beautifully colored and marked. They are of many different colors—blue, purple, orange, gold, maroon, yellow and red, and combinations of these colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 40c.

New Emperor. Plants of this new variety are more dwarf and compact than the above kind, while the flowers are equally large. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 50c.

Sunflower

Sunflowers make very ornamental screens, and the seed is used for poultry food for which it is often raised in large quantities.

New Varieties of MINIATURE SUNFLOWERS. (See photograph.) These small, single sunflowers make a very bright, attractive and ornamental plant. The flowers are 2½ to 3 inches across, and are produced in great profusion on long stems, which makes them excellent for cutting. Many of them are very interesting and beautiful. The petals in some cases are quilled like Cactus Dahlias, and some of the flowers are double and semi-double, while the colors range from yellow to light cream. The plants form bushes 4 to 5 feet high and are covered from top to bottom with these pretty star-like flowers. The seed we offer is a mixture of the best new varieties. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

Double California. The finest double sunflower. Plants grow from 5 to 6 feet high, and the flowers are large, deep yellow and very double. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c; oz. 40c.

Mammoth Russian. Very large flowers, bearing an abundance of seed. The seed can be profitably raised for poultry food. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 12c; lb. 25c. See also page 58.

SALVIA or Scarlet Sage

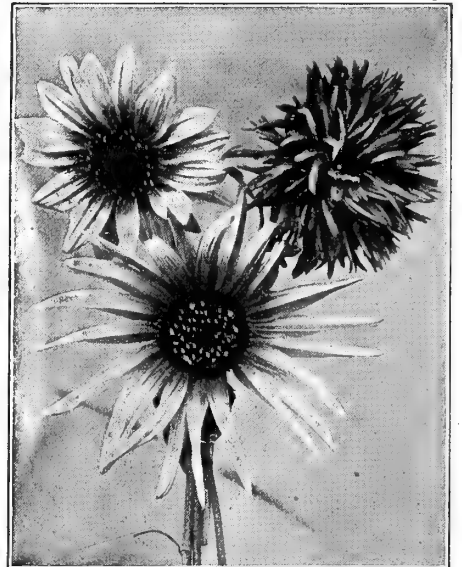
The plants grow about 2 feet high and are completely covered with long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. Very attractive on lawns and borders and useful for cut flowers. Seed should be sown in March or April in boxes or hotbed, and the plants set out in the open ground when danger of frost is over. There is no flower that can compare with salvia in brilliancy of color and profusion of bloom.

SALVIA SPLENDENS. Brilliant scarlet flowers borne on long spikes that literally cover the plant. We have an improved *Grandiflora* strain of this salvia which produces very long spikes of large flowers on compact, bushy plants. There is no finer salvia than this. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 45c.

DWARF SALVIA, Zurich. The plants only grow about 18 inches high and are neat and compact, being completely covered with long spikes of flowers. Blooms earlier than other kinds and is especially valuable for planting in borders where the taller kinds would be too high. The flowers are of the largest size and cover the plants from August until frost. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c.

Salvia Plants. Those who do not wish the trouble of raising the plants can obtain them ready to set in the open ground. Plants ready last of May. 70c per doz.; 50 plants \$2.50.

Note. If Salvia plants are ordered sent by parcel post add postage for 2 pounds for each dozen plants.



New Miniature Sunflowers



Crested Zinnia

Verbena

This beautiful flower can be easily raised from seed by sowing in the open ground, and will flower in the late summer and fall, even after frost. To get early flowering plants the seed should be sown in boxes in the house and the plants transplanted to the open ground when the weather is warm.

NEW MAMMOTH. This new strain produces the largest and handsomest flowers, and is one of the finest strains of verbenas in cultivation. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

Wallflower

A half hardy perennial easily grown from seed either in a box in the house or in the open ground. The plants should be taken up in the fall and raised in the house where they will flower all winter.

Large Flowered. Single. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c. **Covent Garden.** The finest double variety. Pkt. 10c.

Zinnia

Zinnias are very easily grown and make a brilliant display of color in the garden or border all through the summer. The seed is sown in the open ground in the spring.

NEW CRESTED ZINNIAS. These new zinnias are the handsomest we have seen. The petals being crimped or quilled relieves the flower of its stiffness, which is the drawback to most zinnias. The colors are also more delicate than are found in other varieties. The flowers are perfectly double and are produced on long stems.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

White. Very handsome Pkt. 5c.

Carmine. A beautiful shade of red. Very handsome when massed by itself. Pkt. 12c; 3 pkts. 25c.

Dwarf Double. Dwarf plant, with double flowers of beautiful colors. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

DOUBLE GIANT. A splendid variety, with flowers of the largest size. The plant is of robust growth and produces a profusion of bloom. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN

There are many annual flowers that can be grown almost as easily as weeds. Seeds of such flowers simply scattered on the ground in a corner of the garden will make a pretty display of flowers. Of course the soil must be fairly good and free from grass and the larger weeds must be pulled out during the season.

We have made up a mixture of seeds of the hardiest annual flowers that will bloom from early summer until late in the fall. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c.

Seeds for a Complete Flower Garden at Less Than Half Price

We will send the following collection of Flower Seeds, which amount to \$1.65 at our regular prices, for **75c**, postpaid. The collection consists of the following varieties, all of which are easily grown in the open ground by simply sowing the seed in the spring in good soil. These are the very finest varieties we have and will produce beautiful flowers if given proper care.

	Regular Price		Regular Price
1 Pkt. Aster, Crego Pink	\$0.10	1 Pkt. Mignonette, Machet	\$0.05
1 " Aster, Late Branching, mixed colors .....	.10	1 " Morning Glory, Climbing, mixed colors .....	.05
1 " Balsam, Double Camellia-Flowered, mixed ..	.08	1 " Nasturtium, Lobbs Improved, mixed .....	.05
1 " Candytuft, Empress .....	.05	1 " Phlox Drummond, mixed colors .....	.05
1 " Calliopsis, Golden Wave .....	.05	1 " Pansy, Masterpiece, or Giant Ruffled .....	.12
1 " California Poppy (Eschscholtzia), mixed colors .....	.05	1 oz. Sweet Peas, mixed colors .....	.10
1 " Cosmos, Early Flowering, mixed .....	.05	1 Pkt. Poppy, Shirley, mixed .....	.05
1 " Pinks (Dianthus), Double Japan, mixed colors .....	.05	1 " Salpiglossis, Grandiflora .....	.05
1 " Four O'Clocks (Marvel of Peru), mixed colors .....	.05	1 " Snapdragon, mixed .....	.05
1 " Larkspur, Branching, mixed colors .....	.05	1 " Summer Cypress (Kochia) .....	.05
1 " Marigold, Double French Dwarf .....	.05	1 " Stocks, Ten-Weeks, mixed colors .....	.10
1 " Marigold, Double African Quilled .....	.05	1 " Sunflower, new Miniature varieties .....	.05
		1 " Verbena, Mammoth .....	.10
		1 " Zinnia, New Crested, mixed .....	.05
		Total	\$1.65

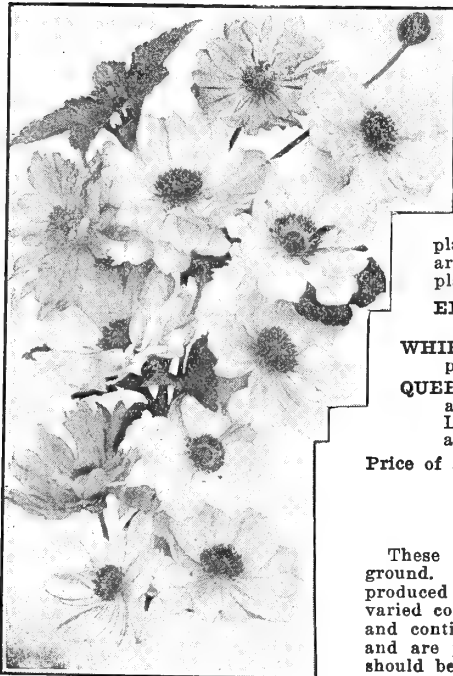
This Collection 75c.

As these collections are put up ready to send off we cannot change them in any way.

NO DISCOUNT of any kind can be allowed on this collection of Flower Seeds. In

ordering simply say "Special Collection of Flower Seeds, 75c."

FLOWERING PLANTS AND BULBS



Anemones

We offer a few of the best and most satisfactory flowering plants for general culture in the open ground. Some of them, such as begonias, cannas, and gladiolus will not stand the winter, but must be taken up in the fall and set out again in the spring. The hardy perennial plants, such as phlox, anemone, hollyhocks, etc., may be left out all winter without protection and will usually increase in size and beauty from year to year. There is nothing more satisfactory in the way of flowers than those hardy perennials which come up year after year without having to be replanted.

ANEMONE (Windflower)

One of the most beautiful and useful of the hardy autumn-flowering plants. The flowers are produced on long slender stems well above the plant and are extremely graceful and ornamental both in the garden and as cut flowers. The plants are perfectly hardy and need only a slight covering of leaves in the fall.

ELEGANTISSIMA. Large semi-double flowers of a charming shade of soft rose pink.

WHIRLWIND. Semi-double, pure white flowers produced in clusters and in great profusion.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE. This is one of the finest anemones we have seen. The flowers are very large, often four inches across, while the color is a silvery pink, like a La France rose. They are usually semi-double and are produced in great abundance during the fall.

Price of any of the above varieties, strong plants, 15c each; 4 for 50c; dozen \$1.40.

Begonias

These large flowering tuberous begonias are magnificent plants for beds in the open ground. One who has not seen them can hardly imagine the brilliant and gorgeous effect produced by their large, richly colored foliage and their waxy flowers of bright and varied colors. If the bulbs are started early the plants will commence to flower in July and continue in constant bloom until frost. The flowers are from 3 to 4 inches across and are produced in great profusion, almost covering the plant from sight. The bulbs should be started about the first of April in small pots plunged in boxes of earth in the house or hot-beds, and well watered. Plants can be set out in the open ground as soon as all danger of frost is over. Begonias do best in partial shade.

SINGLE VARIETIES. We offer four colors—scarlet, white, pink and yellow. Four bulbs, one of each color, 20c; dozen bulbs, your selection of colors, 50c; \$3.75 per 100.

DOUBLE VARIETIES. Handsome large flowers that resemble a small rose. Same colors as above. One bulb of each color (4 bulbs) 25c; dozen, your selection of colors, 75c; 50 bulbs for \$2.75; 100 for \$5.00.

Cannas

For lawn decorations there is no plant equal to the improved varieties of cannas. Their bright, luxuriant foliage and long spike of brilliant flowers make a beautiful display in beds and borders. The roots should be started in pots in the house or hotbed in March or first part of April and the plants set out in the open beds when danger of frost is past. Or the roots may be set out in the open ground about May 1 in this latitude, but will not flower so early. The following are among the newest and best varieties of large-flowering cannas for bedding:

DR. ROBERT FUNCKE. A magnificent new canna with large flowers the color of salvia or scarlet sage, a rich pure scarlet. Green foliage; 4½ feet.

WM. SAUNDERS. Another new variety, considered the best bronze-leaved canna for bedding, as it grows only 3½ feet high and produces immense flowers of a glowing crimson-scarlet color often 5 inches across.

BRANDYWINE. Bronze leaves, red flowers. One of the very finest dark leaved cannas. The flowers are glowing red mottled with crimson and sometimes edged with a narrow band of gold. 4 to 5 feet.

Souv. d'Antoine Crozy. Brilliant scarlet flowers edged with gold. One of the most showy and attractive cannas grown. Flowers large and abundant and do not fade in the sun. Green foliage; 4 feet.

Florence Vaughan. Rich golden yellow, dotted with crimson; large and handsome flowers. Green foliage; 4½ feet.

J. D. Eisele. Flowers of large size and a beautiful shade of vermilion scarlet with an orange shading; one of the very finest. Green foliage; 5 feet.

Pennsylvania. Immense flower of an intense orange-scarlet, a charming shade of color and one of the best cannas. Flowers often 7 inches across and produced in great abundance. Green foliage; 5½ feet.

Pillar of Fire. A tall variety growing 6 to 7 feet high, with long spikes of bright red flowers held erect above the green foliage like glowing torches. A valuable kind for the center of a bed.

JEAN TESSOT. Most brilliant glowing scarlet. Large flowers and very handsome. One of the best we have seen. Green foliage; 5 feet.

KING HUMBERT. This is one of the very finest cannas yet produced. The flowers are of immense size, often 6 inches across, and the color is an intense orange-scarlet with deep red markings. The leaves are bronze red and the whole effect is very striking. Should be in every collection. 4½ ft.

Price. Good dormant roots of the above varieties, 10c each; per doz. 75c; 50 roots \$2.50.

By Mail. Canna roots weigh 2 pounds per dozen. Add the necessary postage when the roots are to be sent parcel post. See rates on page 2.

Growing Plants. We can furnish growing plants of the above varieties of cannas ready to set out in the beds, but the order must be placed before April 15, as we do not force canna plants except for orders booked before that date. The plants will be ready May 20 to June 1, by express.



Canna Souv. D'Antoine Crozy

Price, \$1.50 per dozen; 50 for \$5.00,

Gladiolus

The gladiolus is one of the most ornamental and attractive of flowering bulbs. The spikes of flowers grow two feet or more high, the flowers being of every shade of color and beautifully marked. When planted in beds or borders they make a most gorgeous show. The bulbs can be set out any time from the middle of April to the first of June, and will always flower the first year. Set out the bulbs about eight or ten inches apart and three or four inches deep.

NEW AND IMPROVED VARIETIES

There has been great progress made in the improvement of the gladiolus within the last few years and the varieties we now have are much superior to those of a few years ago.

ROCHESTER WHITE. This is a real white gladiolus of large size and produces magnificent spikes of flowers. Florists will find this a profitable flower to raise and every private garden should have a few at least. This is without doubt the finest white gladiolus yet produced. 25c each; \$2.25 per doz.

AMERICA. A beautiful new variety with immense flowers of a delicate and charming shade of pink. 5c each; per doz. 40c.

MRS. FRANCIS KING. One of the handsomest new varieties, of a glowing red color and flowers of the largest size, often $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. 5c each; per doz. 40c.

MIXTURE NO. 1. Composed of a general collection of the best standard varieties, including principally red, pink and yellowish shades, with some whites, lilac and blues. 25c per doz.; \$1.60 per 100.

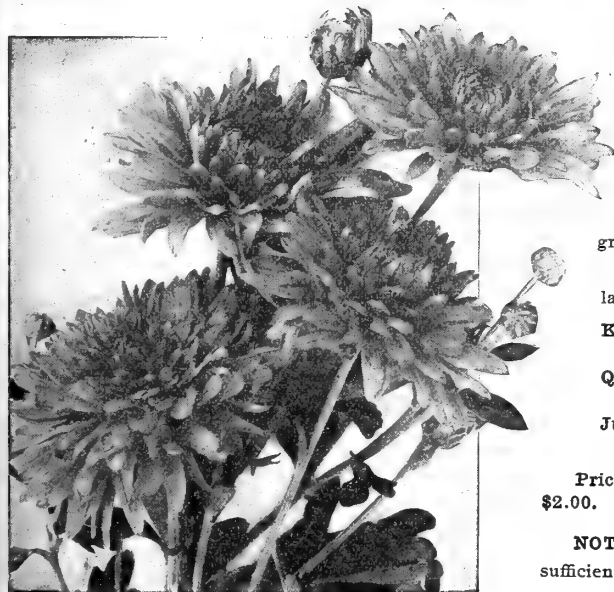
MIXTURE NO. 2. Composed of the newer white, cream, light yellow and pink varieties, and combinations of the handsomest colors. This mixture will produce a beautiful display of flowers of the most attractive colors and markings, as it includes only the very best varieties. 60c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

Note. If to be sent by mail add for postage on $\frac{1}{2}$ pound for each dozen bulbs, or 5 lbs. for 100 bulbs.

Hardy Chrysanthemums

These small, hardy varieties produce a great profusion of bloom late in the fall after most other flowers have been killed by frost.

Plant is a sheltered spot, such as by the side of a wall or building with a southern or eastern exposure if possible.



Hardy Chrysanthemums
Large-flowering Type

The plants may be taken up, placed in large pots or tubs in the house during the winter and will flower for a long time. Plants that are left in the

open ground should be given a light covering of leaves when the ground freezes and will usually come through the winter all right.

The following varieties all have handsome double flowers of the largest size among the hardy chrysanthemums:

King Philip. Deep rose pink; fine.

Queen of Whites. Creamy white; large and double.

Julia Lagravere. Deep red or garnet; very handsome.

Sunrise. Silvery pink; large and very double.

Boston. Golden bronze.

Sunshine. Bright golden yellow.

Hijos. Primrose; very fine.

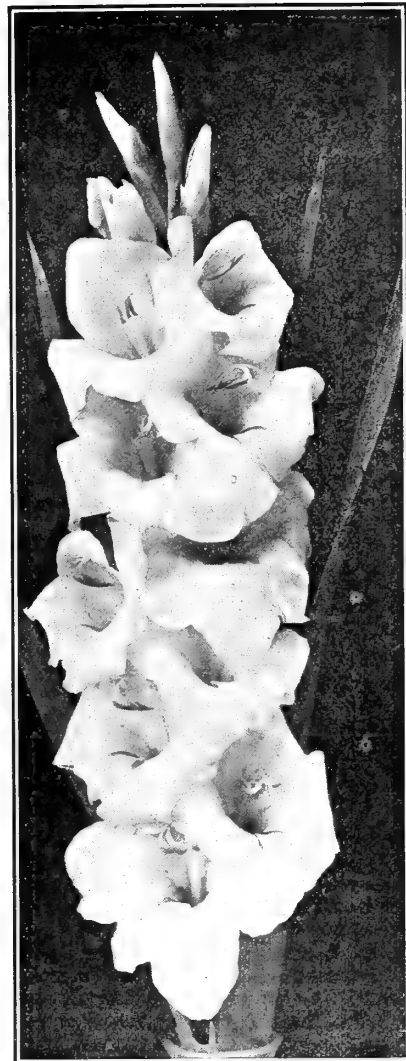
Price. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; 25 plants, assorted varieties, \$2.00.

NOTE.—When plants are sent by mail it is necessary to add postage sufficient to carry 3 lbs. for each dozen plants if the earth is left on the roots. If earth is removed they weigh only 1 pound per dozen. We can send them either way.

Tuberoses

Tuberoses are very easily raised in the open ground in the summer, and are very ornamental. The flowers have an intensely sweet fragrance. The bulbs should be set out as soon as the soil is warm in the spring, and will flower in August and September. They can also be raised in pots in the house.

Excelsior Dwarf Pearl. The best variety. Flowers large, pure white, double and crowded on the stalk. Large bulbs, 8c each; 35c per doz.; 2 doz. for 60c. Add for postage at the rate of 1 pound per dozen bulbs.



Rochester White Gladiolus

Strawberry Plants



A Well-Kept Strawberry Garden. Mulched with Clean Straw

Our strawberry plants are all of our own growing from plants set out last spring, and are strong, thrifty plants with good roots. They are shipped the same day they are dug and reach the purchaser in the best possible condition.

Safe Delivery Guaranteed. We assume all risks of the plants reaching the purchaser in good condition. If the plants are not satisfactory and in good order when received we must be notified at once, and the matter will be adjusted to the satisfaction of the purchaser. But it must be distinctly understood that we will not hold ourselves responsible for the treatment of the plants after they are received by the purchaser. Perfectly good plants are often ruined by improper planting or unfavorable weather after they are set out. Our responsibility ceases when the plants are delivered in good condition.

The best time to set out strawberries is in the spring, when they will grow all summer and form a good bed of plants that will bear profusely the following year.

The plants should be set out in good rich soil in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart and a foot apart in the row. It is best to set out the plants as soon as the ground can be gotten into good condition in the spring, but they will do very well if set out as late as the middle or last of May.

Note. Plants with imperfect flowers should not be set out alone but should have a few plants with perfect flowers near by to fertilize the blossoms. One row of perfect flowered plants to 4 rows of imperfect is sufficient.

EARLY OZARK. This is considered by good authorities the best early strawberry. Most early varieties have small berries of poor quality, but the Ozark has good, big bright red berries of good flavor and smooth, handsome appearance. The plants make a strong, healthy growth and produce a lot of berries. Perfect flowers. 25c per doz.; 50 plants 60c; 100 plants \$1.00; 1000 plants \$5.50.

MONROE. A new berry originating in this neighborhood (Monroe County, N. Y.), and has proved one of the very best medium early kinds. The fruit is large, smooth, deep red all through and of high quality, firm, and holds its size well through the season. The plants are very vigorous, with heavy foliage and produce big crops of berries. We know of no variety of as high quality that yields so much. Flowers perfect. 30c per doz.; 50 plants 75c; 100 plants \$1.25.

MARSHALL. One of the best late varieties for the home garden, as the berries are of delicious flavor, much superior to other kinds. The fruit is large, bright red and very handsome. 25c per dozen; 50 plants 60c; 100 plants \$1.00.

BRANDYWINE. This is a medium late variety with beautiful, smooth, large berries of delicious flavor and sweetness. The plants are of robust growth with heavy dark green foliage, and produce large crops of berries which are uniformly large and of perfect shape. One of the best late varieties for home use and market. Does best on rather heavy soil. Perfect flowers. 20c per doz.; 50 plants 55c; 100 plants 90c; 1000 plants \$5.00.

SAMPLE. Very large berries and an immense yielder. The fruit is rather soft for shipping, but is good for nearby market and excellent for home use. One of the very largest strawberries and is very productive. It has proved a money-maker for those who have raised it for the home market. Imperfect flowers. Same price as Brandywine.

SENATOR DUNLAP. A magnificent medium early variety. Berries of large size, deep glossy crimson, and of fine quality, being sweet and of high flavor. The plants are strong and vigorous and very prolific, and continue in bearing a long time. One of the very best for either the home garden or for market. Perfect flowers. Same price as Brandywine.

PARSON'S BEAUTY. Berries of good size, smooth, round and handsome and of good flavor. Ripens medium late and continues to bear a long time. Plants vigorous and healthy and produce large crops of fine fruit. An excellent variety for market and home use. Perfect flowers. Same price as Brandywine.

WARFIELD. This variety resembles the old Wilson very closely, but is larger and more productive. The fruit, like Wilson, is firm and high colored and excellent for canning. The quality is fine. The vines are very vigorous and productive, but should not be allowed to set too many runners. Imperfect flowers. Same price as Brandywine.

GANDY. The principal advantage of the Gandy is to prolong the season. It is later than other kinds and so comes on after they are through bearing. The Gandy does best on rather strong moist land. The berries are of the largest size and of fine quality. 25c per doz.; 50 plants 60c; 100 plants \$1.00.

Plants by Parcel Post. If the plants are to be sent by parcel post a sufficient amount must be added to above prices to cover the postage on 1 pound for 50 plants; 2 pounds for 100 plants; 10 lbs. for 500.

Special Collection of Strawberries for the Home Garden, \$1.00

We will send a collection composed of 125 strawberry plants of varieties best suited to the needs of those who raise strawberries for their own use, for \$1.00. This collection consists of 25 plants **Early Ozark**, a fine early variety, 50 plants **Senator Dunlap**, medium, and 50 plants **Brandywine**, a very fine late variety.

These varieties are all of fine quality and productive, and being composed of early, medium and late kinds they will produce a continuous supply of berries from the first to the last of the season. If ordered separately these plants would cost \$1.60. We can make no change in the quantities or varieties of which this collection is composed. The plants will be sent the day they are dug, and we guarantee that they will reach the purchaser in good condition. **ORDER EARLY.** The plants should be set out May 1 to 15 to get the best results.

By Parcel Post. These plants can be sent by parcel post at small expense. They weigh 2 pounds and postage for this weight must be added to above price. See rates on page 2.

Fall-Bearing Strawberries

The Fall-bearing strawberries are a success—there is no doubt about it. When first introduced they had some drawbacks. The berries were not of the best flavor and the plants were hard to propagate. But this is no longer the case. With the new varieties which have developed in the last year or two there are no such troubles. The plants make runners quite freely and the vines are large and of the finest quality and high flavor.

You can have Strawberries this Fall!

If plants of any of the varieties described below are set out in May they will produce an abundance of ripe fruit the last of August and continue to bear until stopped by freezing weather. We picked good berries last fall up to Oct. 25th from plants set out in May.

In May, 1913, we set out 1000 plants each of "**Superb**" and "**Productive**." These plants produced a good crop of berries that fall. They also bore a crop of fruit in June that was simply immense. Some old strawberry growers told us they had never seen anything like it.

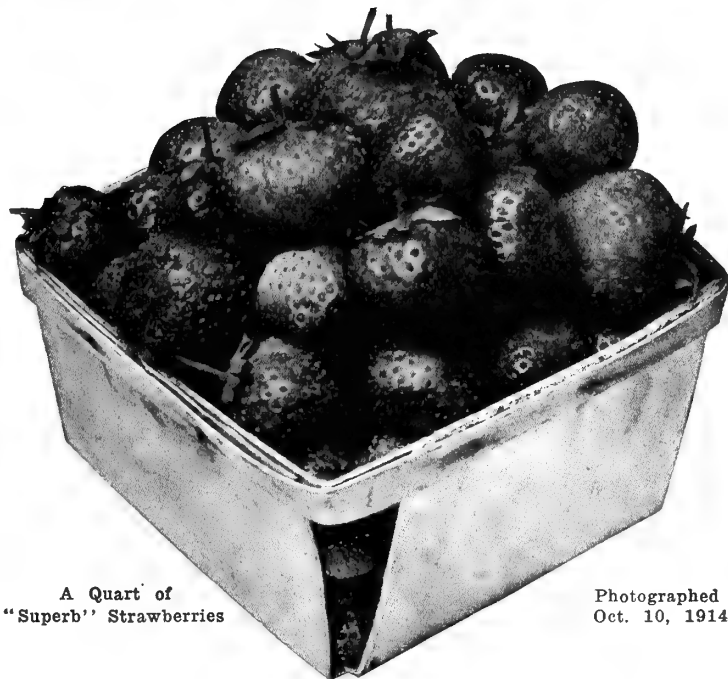
After this crop was off the plants were cut off and thoroughly cultivated, and in August they blossomed again and produced a fair crop of fruit in September. If they had not been allowed to overbear in June they would have produced a full crop in the fall.

To get a full yield in the fall the fruit stems should be picked off as soon as the blossoms appear in the spring, and kept picked off until the first of July. Immense crops can be obtained in the fall in this way.

Require no special culture. The fall-bearing varieties are treated the same as ordinary June berries. They should, however, be planted on rather moist soil unless they can be watered, should the weather be very dry late in the summer. If the plants are set out early on nice, rich, moist soil and kept free from weeds they will produce an abundance of beautiful berries in the late summer and fall. It is a good plan to apply a little Nitrate of Soda when the plants get well started in the spring. This stimulates a heavy growth and helps the plants to set a good crop of berries.

Progressive. This new Fall-bearing berry has proved superior in many ways to the other kinds. The berries are of delicious flavor being fully equal to the best June berries, which cannot be said of the older kinds. The berries are of good size, though not quite as large as **Superb**, and of a deep red. The flavor is rich, sprightly and delicious. The berries retain their fine flavor until late in the fall. The plants are vigorous and healthy and produce immense crops. With this new variety anyone can have delicious strawberries during August, September and October. The flowers are perfect.

Price. 50c per dozen; 50 plants \$1.75; 100 plants \$3.00.



A Quart of
"Superb" Strawberries

Photographed
Oct. 10, 1914

Superb. The berries are very large, smooth and handsome and of good flavor. The plant is a vigorous grower with large deep green foliage that never rusts. The flowers are perfect, so it can be grown alone or used to fertilize the blossoms of other kinds with imperfect flowers. The plant makes a fair number of runners. Dozen 50c; 50 for \$1.75; 100 for \$3.00.

Productive. This variety is much like **Superb**, but has imperfect flowers. It is wonderfully productive, yielding more than any other kind we know of. The berries are not quite as large as **Superb**, a little lighter in color and more firm. The plant is so productive that fruit often sets on the runners soon after they have rooted. It is well to set out some of these in connection with **Superb** and **Progressive**. Doz. 50c; 50 for \$1.75; 100 for \$3.00.

A Chance to Make Money.

These Fall-bearing Strawberries sell for high prices in August, September and October, and are very profitable to raise.

Set out a thousand plants or more. Write for special prices on large lots.

Photograph of a Single Plant of Fall-Bearing Strawberries from Our Own Grounds. Taken September 8th.



VEGETABLE PLANTS

We raise large quantities of cabbage, cauliflower, celery, tomato and other plants, and aim to have them of superior quality to the plants usually sold.

The plants are all carefully packed and we guarantee their safe arrival in good condition.

We shall be glad to quote special prices on large lots if you will let us know the kinds and quantities required.

By Parcel Post and Express. We can send plants by parcel post if the necessary postage is added to the price. See rate, page 2.

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts and Celery weigh 2 pounds per 100. Tomato, Egg Plant and Pepper plants—1 pound per dozen.

Large lots go cheaper and safer by express.

Cabbage Plants. Early transplanted plants, ready April 15 to May 1. These plants are well hardened and will stand frost without injury. They are far superior to plants grown in frames without transplanting. Such plants, of course, can be sold much cheaper. Varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield, Enkhuizen Glory, Copenhagen Market. 15c per doz.; 75c per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

Field-grown Plants. All leading varieties, ready from June 10 to July 15. 25c per 100; \$1.50 per 1000; 5000 or more at \$1.10 per 1000. Please write for prices on large lots stating quantity and varieties required.

Cauliflower. Early transplanted plants, ready May 1. Early Snowball and Danish Giant or Dry Weather. 25c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100.

Field-grown Plants. Ready June 20 to July 20. 15c per dozen; 65c per 100; \$3.75 per 1000.

Brussels Sprouts. Field-grown plants ready June 20. Same price as for field-grown cauliflower.

Celery. Early transplanted plants, ready middle of May. Golden Self-Blanching and White Plume. 65c per 100; \$4.50 per 1000.

Field-grown. Strong, stocky plants of all varieties listed in this catalogue, ready last of June. 30c per 100; \$2.00 per 1000. Write for prices on larger lots.

Egg Plant. As these plants are easily injured in transplanting we raise them in pots and wrap the ball of earth in paper so as not to disturb the roots except when sent by mail when part of the earth is removed. Black Beauty, ready May 25th. 75c per dozen; 50 plants for \$2.50.

Pepper. Strong transplanted plants ready last of May. Varieties: Harris' Earliest, Ruby King, Giant Crimson, Neapolitan, Bell or Bull Nose, New Giant Cayenne. 20c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100; \$8.50 per 1000.

Tomato. Our tomato plants are strong and stocky and are well hardened, and are much superior to plants taken directly out of greenhouses. Varieties: New Extra Early Earliana, Bonny Best, Success, Stone, Dwarf Champion, Trucker's Favorite, Ponderosa and Golden Queen (yellow). 20c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100; \$8.00 per 1000. Write for price on larger quantities stating varieties desired.

UNTRANSPLANTED TOMATO PLANTS from the seed bed. Nice plants ready to set out in frames or pots; all above varieties, 50 plants 20c; 100, 35c; 1000, \$2.00. Weight packed for mailing, 1 pound per 100 plants.

Our Plants Please Our Customers

"I received the cabbage plants from you in good condition and am well pleased with them." W. K. Everett, Coudersport, Pa.

"The celery plants ordered from you were far superior to any I ever received from any other firm or seed house. The plants were so stocky and vigorous, and arrived in such good condition." Elme. E. Cook, South Otselic, N. Y.

"The plants and seeds arrived June 3d and am very much pleased with them. The plants were fine and strong, and not a broken one in the lot. Thank you most kindly for sending such nice plants and for your prompt shipping." Thos. J. Keane, Sandy Hook, Conn.

INSECTICIDES AND FERTILIZERS

Arsenate of Lead. We find this a much better and cheaper poison than Paris green for use on potatoes, apple trees, etc. 1 lb. can 25c; 10 lb. pails \$1.25 each; 25 lb. pails \$2.50; 50 lb. kegs at 9½c per lb.; 100 lb. kegs at 9c per lb. Write for prices on larger lots.

PARIS GREEN. We can furnish pure Paris green at 35c per lb.; 5 lbs. for \$1.10; 10 lbs. or more at 20c per lb. Price variable according to market.

TOBACCO DUST. Tobacco dust is an excellent material for keeping bugs off cucumber, melon and squash vines. The dust should be applied when the leaves are wet so that it will adhere to them. It should be used in liberal quantities. For fumigating greenhouses the tobacco dust we sell is most excellent. It burns evenly and will light without the use of kerosene. 5 lbs. will fumigate a house 25 x 100 feet. 5 lb. package 20c; 10 lbs. 35c; 50 lbs. or more at 3c per lb.

WHITE HELLEBORE. The best remedy for currant and cabbage worms. Apply dry or in water. Per lb. 20c.

Nitrate of Soda. This is the most soluble and quickly available form of nitrogen or "ammonia." It is of great benefit in forcing a strong, luxuriant growth in plants. It is especially valuable for cabbage, cauliflower, beets, carrots, onions, tomatoes, potatoes and similar crops, as well as for grass and grain. It can be advantageously used as a top dressing after plants are up. It is immediately available to the plants when applied.

Gardeners should always have some nitrate of soda on hand and use it whenever they want to promote a quick, strong growth in plants. A little nitrate dissolved in water at the rate of about a tablespoonful (1 oz.) to 2 gallons of water will stimulate a rapid growth either when applied to plants in frames, greenhouses or the open ground. If your plants don't grow well, try a little nitrate on them—but don't use too much.

10 lbs. 50c; 100 lbs. \$3.75; bag of 220 lbs. \$7.50.

FORMALIN (Formaldehyde, 40 per cent). A valuable disinfectant for destroying germs that cause diseases in plants. It is very effective when used to destroy smut germs in oats and scab on potatoes. To treat oats use 1 pint formalin to 50 gallons of water and soak ten minutes. For potatoes use 1 pint to 30 gallons and soak two hours. Pint 35c; quart 60c; gallon jug \$1.75.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP. For killing aphides or lice on roses and other plants we have found nothing so effective and convenient as Sulpho-Tobacco soap. Directions for use are printed on the cover of each cake. A 3-oz. cake makes 1½ gallons, and an 8-oz. cake 4 gallons of the solution. 3-oz. cakes 10c; 8-oz. cakes 20c.

LAMBERT'S DEATH TO LICE. This is the most effective remedy for killing lice on poultry we have found. Death to Lice is a powder and is easily applied to the fowls by dusting it through the feathers. It kills the lice within a few minutes after applying. It should be used on setting hens and young chickens as soon as hatched. It is perfectly harmless and will not injure the most delicate chickens. 15-ounce cans 25c. Full directions for use are printed on each can.

BOOKS at Reduced Prices

We can furnish the following books postpaid, at reduced prices quoted below, which are in most cases lower than charged by the publishers:

Farm Grasses. By W. J. Spillman. Describes the different kinds of grasses and tells which is best to use on certain soils, a very valuable work.....	\$1 00
Peas and Pea Culture. By Glen C. Sevey. Goes fully into the subject	50
Melon Culture. By James Troop. Professor of Horticulture at Purdue University, where extensive experiments have lately been made in the cultivation of Melons	50
The Vegetable Garden. By Ida D. Bennett. This is one of the best books on the subject we have seen. It not only gives good advice about raising all kinds of vegetables but it also tells how to cook them. Price postpaid	1 20
Insects Injurious to Vegetables. By Dr. F. H. Crittenden. If you want to know all about insects that destroy crops, send for this book.....	1 45
Bean Culture. By W. R. Beattie. A practical guide for beginners and of interest and profit to others. Illustrated. 150 pages.	50
The Principles of Vegetable Gardening. By Prof. Bailey. A very complete and practical work.....	1 40
Ginseng. Its culture, harvesting and marketing.....	45
Fertilizers and Crops. The science and practice of crop-feeding by Dr. L. L. VanSlyke. An up-to-date book on this subject and one that every farmer and gardener should study	2 40
Weeds of the Farm and Garden. A complete study of weeds and how to keep them under control.....	1 40

Farm Sewage. By Dr. E. M. Santer. An excellent work on the disposal of sewage on the farm. Illustrated. 50 pages	95
Alfalfa. By F. D. Coburn. All about raising this important crop. 160 pages	45
Cabbage, Cauliflower and Allied Vegetables. By an expert (C. L. Allen). The best work on the subject	45
Asparagus. A book giving the modern methods of raising Asparagus; a book of 174 pages.....	45
The New Rhubarb Culture. All about forcing and outdoor culture	45
Tomato Culture. By W. W. Tracy. A book for the man who wants the latest and most complete information on the subject	50
Talks on Manures. By Joseph Harris, M. S. New edition. A practical and complete work on Manures and Fertilizers, containing 40 chapters, 366 pages	1 40
"Harris on the Pig." By Joseph Harris. Revised edition	90
Forage Crops. Other than grasses. How to cultivate, harvest and use them. By Thomas Shaw.....	95
Onions, How to Raise Them Profitably.....	20
Spraying Crops. How and when to do it. By Prof. Clarence M. Wood. New and enlarged edition, thoroughly up to date	45
How to Make the Garden Pay. By T. Greiner. A complete book on gardening, from making a hotbed to harvesting the crops—written by a practical man	1 00
The Potato. By Samuel Fraser. A complete and up-to-date guide to Potato culture. 200 pages.....	75
Garden Making. By L. H. Bailey. A complete book on the subject. 417 pages	75
Mushrooms; How to grow them, by Wm. Falconer. Full directions by a practical grower.....	95

GARDEN TOOLS, ETC.

Lang's Hand Weeder. A very useful tool for hand weeding. A boy with one of these weeders can do twice as much work in a day as he could without it. Price 25c each; 3 for 60c.

Garden Line. Good strong hemp garden line, 50 feet, 30c; (by mail, 35c); 100 feet, 50c; 200 feet 90c. Weight, 2 lbs.

Garden Stalks or Labels. Very useful for marking the name of seeds sown in the garden or hot bed; stalks 12 inches long, the best size for garden use, 15c per doz.; 75c per 100.

Pot Labels. Four inches long. 20c per 100; \$1.00 per 1000.

**LANG'S
HAND
WEEDER**
HANDIEST
TOOL
ON EARTH.



THE "BIDWELL JUNIOR" SPRAYER

This is a very handy sprayer for garden and farm use. It is very easily operated. All that is necessary is to fill the tank nearly full of the spraying mixture and then pump air in by using the pump attached to the side. A few strokes of the pump will give enough pressure to make a fine spray. By pumping two or three times all the contents of the tank will be discharged under good pressure.

The nozzle used on the sprayer is the same as used on large power sprayers and is the latest and best. It is very easily cleaned if it should clog, which it rarely does.

The tank holds three gallons and is made of heavy galvanized steel. The pump and fittings are brass.

This sprayer can be used to apply all kinds of liquid spraying solutions as well as paint and thin white wash.

No farm should be without a sprayer of this kind, and it will be found very useful to those who have only small private gardens.

It is sold at so low a price that it is poor economy to try to get along without one.

Price, \$4.60 delivered by parcel post or prepaid express anywhere within the 3d zone on map, page 2. To other places we will quote delivered price by letter.

If this sprayer is ordered to be shipped with other goods by freight or express at the purchaser's expense, the price is \$4.35.



Planet Jr.

We have found the Planet Jr. tools the best for their purpose of any we can obtain. They are better made, lighter and handier than any other similar tools we have used.

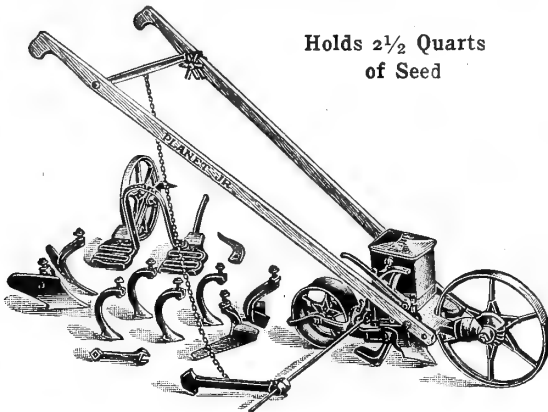
If interested write us for special price on the tools you want delivered to you, freight paid.

This name is a guarantee all over the world of the most modern scientific farm and garden tools manufactured. Complete Catalogue of Planet Jr. Seeders, Wheel Hoes, Horse Hoes, Riding Cultivators, etc., sent Free.



No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Wheel Hoe.

Price, Complete, \$11.00 As a Seeder Only, \$9.00



Plants all garden seeds accurately in hills or drills; hoes, cultivates, and plows quickly and thoroughly. Popular with farmers and gardeners everywhere.

No. 25 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, and Double Wheel Hoe.

Steel Frame

Price, \$13.50

Holds 2 1/2 Quarts of Seed



The simplicity of this tool, both as a seeder and as a wheel hoe, makes the combination thoroughly practical.

As a wheel hoe it is practically the same as the Planet Jr. No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe.

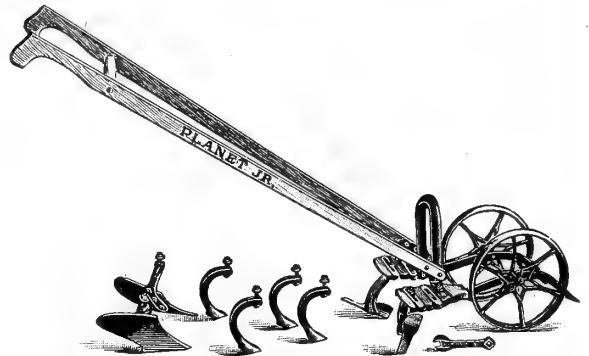
Wonderful all-round garden tool and money-saver.

No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe.

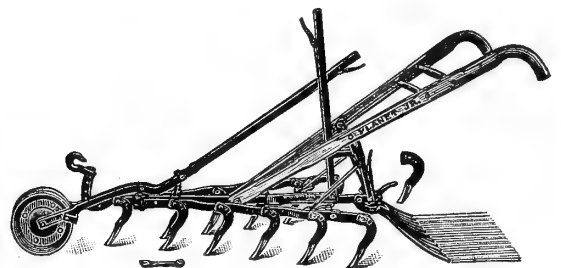
Price, \$7.00

This Wheel Hoe with 6-in. hoes only \$4.75.

This makes a very useful tool.



Two acres a day can easily be worked with this implement, and when it is done, it will be a better job than several men could have done in the same time with hand hoes.



Planet Jr. Twelve-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer

is invaluable in strawberry and truck patches and the market garden. Its 12 chisel-shaped teeth and pulverizer leave the ground in finest condition without throwing dirt on plants.

Complete, with Steel Wheel, \$9.25. Weight, packed, 74 lbs. Without Pulverizer, \$7.65. With Cast Wheel, deduct \$0.25. Without Pulverizer or Wheel, \$6.20.

BUFF ORPINGTONS

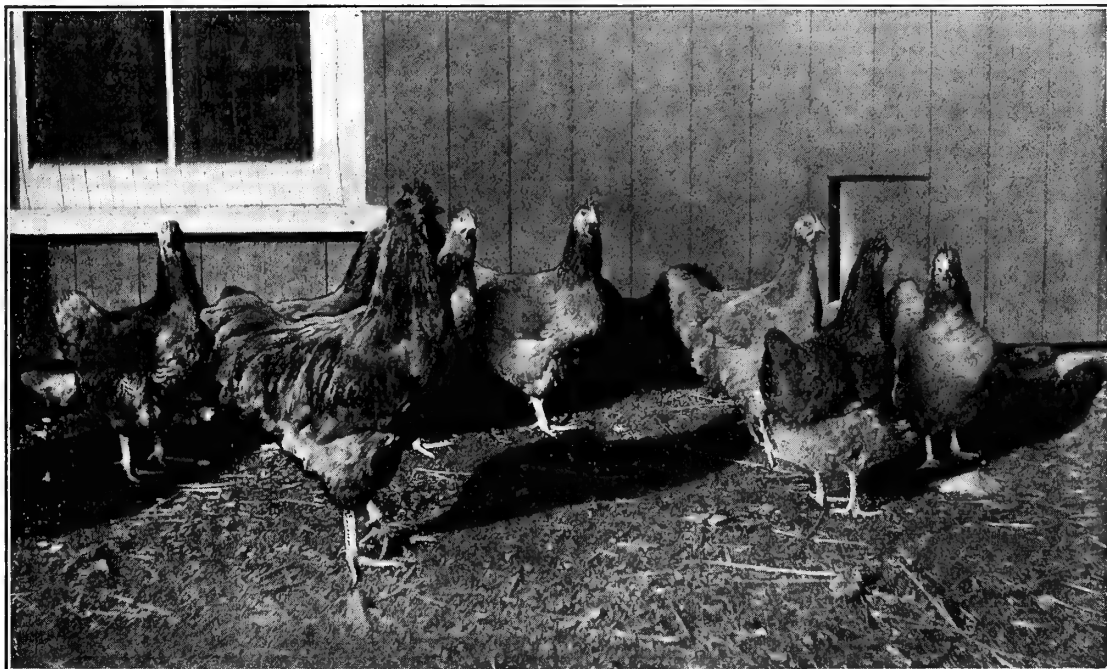
Anyone who wants the very best chickens for his own table or for market, where quality is appreciated, should raise some Buff Orpingtons.

The first one of these we cooked was a revelation. We had never tasted any chicken equal to it in tenderness and flavor. Some people think all breeds of chickens taste alike, but it is far from true. Leghorns are great to lay eggs but are of very indifferent quality to eat. This is true of a number of the other small breeds. The Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks are of fine quality when well fed and fat, but neither are quite equal to the Orpingtons.

The Buff Orpingtons grow very rapidly and attain a large size. We have chickens ten weeks old that weighed three pounds, and at six months between seven and eight pounds. They are also very hardy.

Our hens have laid well for us both in winter and summer. Pullets hatched in May began laying in November. The hens are wonderful setters and mothers, but if it is not desired to have them set, confine them in a coop for a few days and they will shortly begin laying again.

They are very handsome, trim-looking birds with a golden hue to their buff-colored plumage.



Buff Orpingtons—Cockerel and Pullets

They lay a good size brown egg which hatches well, and the chickens are very strong and vigorous. Our Buff Orpingtons were raised from some of the best stock in the country and are fine, large, vigorous birds, perfectly pure-bred and high class in every way.

COCKERELS, Extra Fine\$5.00 each

These are the very finest birds we have; practically perfect in every way.

Cockerels, good utility stock\$2.25 each, 3 for \$6.00

These are large, vigorous, pure-bred cockerels, but have some slight defects in color of plumage or other minor points that make no difference for practical purposes.

Pullets, first class\$2.00 each

The eggs we offer are from carefully selected birds and will produce Buff Orpingtons of the highest class.

1 setting15 eggs, \$1.25; 50 eggs, \$3.50
2 settings30 eggs, \$2.25; 100 eggs, \$6.50

Eggs by Parcel Post. Eggs can be sent by parcel post with safety and at less expense than by express. When packed for shipment eggs weigh as follows:

1 setting 4 lbs.; 2 settings 6 lbs.; 50 eggs 10 lbs. See rates of postage on page 2.

What People Write Us.

"The poultry (2 cockerels) I had of you last year I have crossed on my Wyandottes and have given me some superb stock, even better than a poultry man here who paid \$15.00 per cockerel." Enos W. Boise, Blandford, Mass.

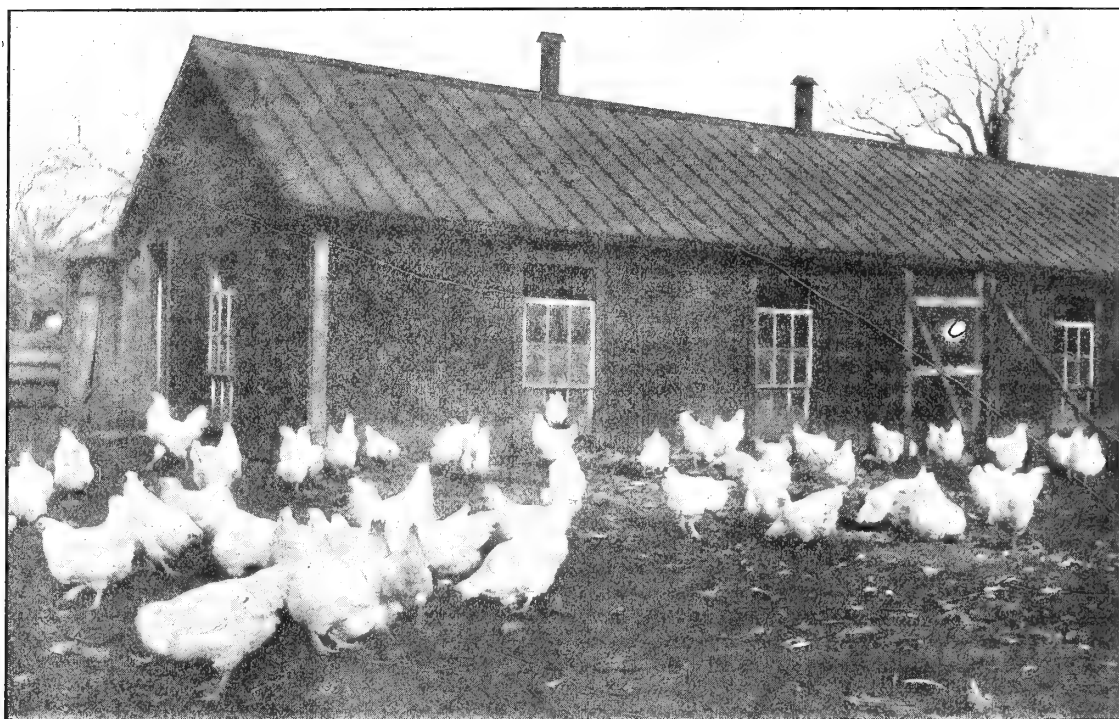
"The cockerels have just arrived in fine shape. They are a nice trio and I am well pleased with them. I don't know how I could better them for the money." J. H. Betts, Pulaski, N. Y.

"Received the cockerel all right and am well pleased with them."

Chas. W. Kilburn, Oswego, N. Y.

"I was very much pleased with the cockerel you sent me."

Walter S. Irons, North Seetuate, R. I.



WHITE WYANDOTTES

For both eggs and meat there are few breeds equal to the White Wyandottes. They lay well in the winter as well as in the spring, and when dressed for table they are large and plump with deep yellow skin and legs. If a family is to keep but one breed there is none equal to White Wyandottes, except possibly the Orpingtons.

We have raised White Wyandottes for over fifteen years and have bred up a very fine strain that is as fine as any in the country.

Price of Fowls. Good large vigorous cockerels \$2.00 each; 3 for \$5.00. These cockerels are perfectly pure bred and are just the thing to breed up a flock for practical purposes. It will pay those who have hens of common mixed breeds to get some of these pure bred White Wyandotte cockerels to improve the stock.

EXTRA FINE COCKERELS. Carefully selected for purity of color, shape of comb, color of legs, etc., \$3.00 to \$5.00 each, according to quality.

These are as fine cockerels as can be bought of other breeders for \$8.00 to \$10.00. They are good enough to put in any flock of pure bred White Wyandottes for breeding purposes or show.

PULLETS. Fine, large, early hatched pullets, carefully selected for breeding. \$2.00 each. Good, large, healthy pullets, \$1.75 each.

Eggs. We can furnish eggs from our own carefully selected breeding stock.

We have scratching sheds attached to our hen houses and every other advantage for getting good fertile eggs. As we cannot test eggs before sending them off, as we do seeds, of course we cannot tell how fertile they are. All we can do is to send only perfectly fresh eggs and give our hens the best of care and food. We pack the eggs in the most careful manner and guarantee they shall reach the purchaser in good condition.

1 setting 15 eggs, \$1.25. 2 settings 30 eggs, \$2.25; 50 eggs, \$3.25; 100 eggs, \$6.00

Number of Plants in an Acre at Different Distances Apart.

Distance Apart	No. of Plants	Distance Apart	No. of Plants	Distance Apart	No. of Plants
1 in. x 12 in.	522,720	2½ " x 2 ft.	8,712	4 " x 2 ft.	5,445
6 " x 12 " "	21,780	2½ " x 2½ " "	6,970	4 " x 2½ " "	4,356
12 " x 12 " "	43,560	3 " x 12 in.	14,520	4 " x 3 " "	3,630
1 " x 16 " "	392,040	3 " x 16 " "	10,716	4 " x 4 " "	2,723
1 " x 18 " "	348,480	3 " x 18 " "	9,680	5 " x 3 " "	2,901
3 " x 18 " "	116,160	3 " x 20 " "	8,712	5 " x 4 " "	2,178
12 " x 18 " "	29,040	3 " x 2 ft.	7,260	5 " x 5 " "	1,793
18 " x 18 " "	19,360	3 " x 2½ " "	5,808	6 " x 4 " "	1,815
20 " x 20 " "	15,681	3 ft. x 3 ft.	4,840	6 " x 5 " "	1,452
2 ft. x 1 " "	261,360	3½ " x 1 " "	12,446	8 " x 3 " "	1,815
2 " x 6 " "	43,560	3½ " x 1½ " "	8,297	8 " x 4 " "	1,360
2 " x 12 " "	21,780	3½ " x 2 " "	6,223	8 " x 6 " "	907
2 " x 18 " "	15,520	3½ " x 2½ " "	4,978	8 " x 8 " "	680
2 " x 2 ft.	10,890	3½ " x 3 " "	4,148	10 " x 6 " "	726
2½ " x ½ " "	34,848	3½ " x 3½ " "	3,612	10 " x 10 " "	435
2½ " x 1 " "	17,424	4 " x 1 " "	10,890	12 " x 12 " "	302
2½ " x 1½ " "	11,616			16 " x 16 " "	170

Please tear out on this perforated line

If you have any friends who you think would be interested in seeing our catalogue will you kindly give their names and addresses below so that we can send it to them? Please state whether they garden for their own use or for market.

From _____

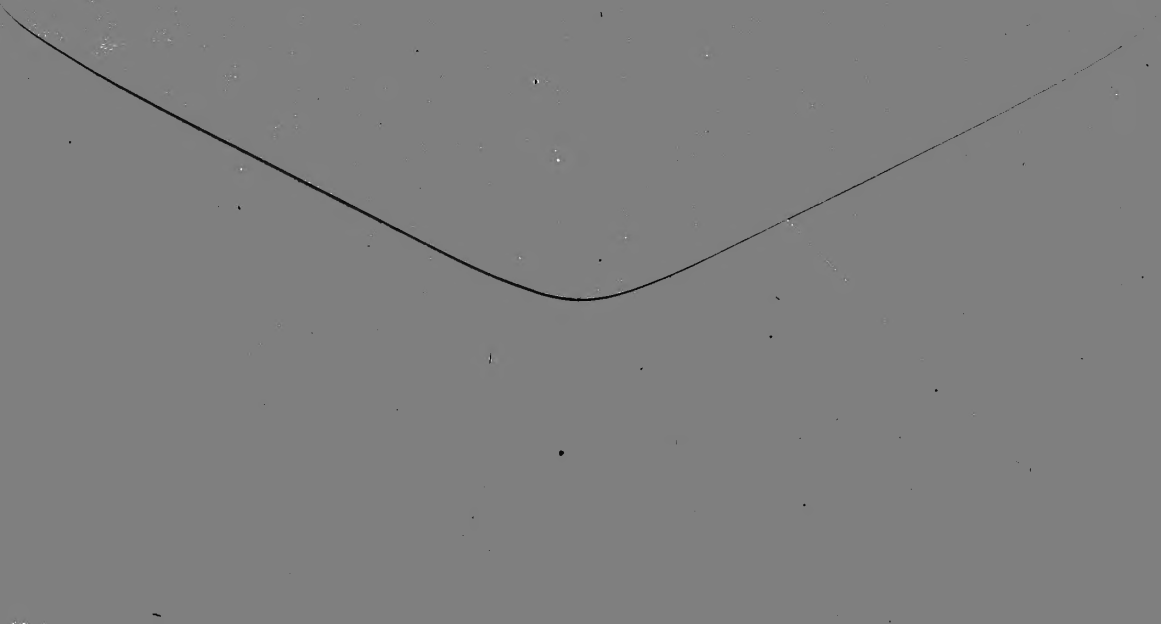
JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

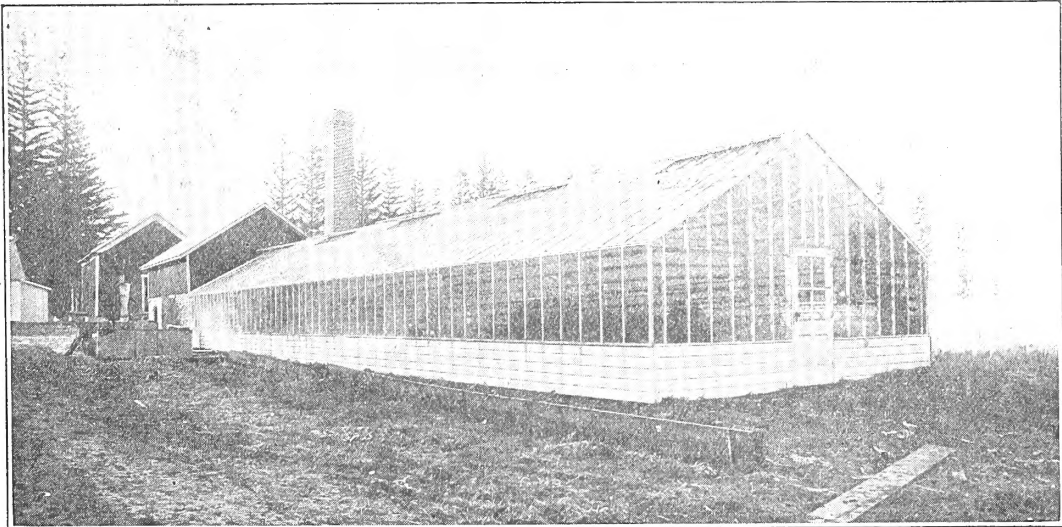
MORETON FARM

COLDWATER,

MONROE CO.

N. Y.





This Greenhouse is Used Entirely for Raising Plants Such as Tomatoes, Peppers, Cabbage, Celery and Many Other Kinds

ABOUT MORETON FARM and SEED GROWING

Harris' Seeds are raised to a large extent in Monroe County, New York, and many of them on Moreton Farm, which is 6 miles west of Rochester.

The farm consists of 235 acres of land, practically all of which is devoted to seed growing, trial grounds and orchard.

The farm includes soil of three or four different kinds. It is largely sandy loam, but there is some clay, and about 50 acres of fine sand and muck.

This gives a chance to raise different crops on the soil best suited to their respective needs. Melons, for instance, do best on sandy loam and would not amount to anything on muck, while the mixture of sand and muck we have is ideal soil for potatoes and excellent for many other crops, such as beets, carrots, cabbage, celery, cucumbers, etc.

Tomatoes and sweet corn are grown on the loamy soil. Nearly 5000 bushel of tomatoes were raised last season exclusively for seed. The crops are gone over before the tomatoes are picked and any vine that does not produce good smooth fruit, true to the type of the variety, is pulled up and destroyed.

The fruit is then picked and ground to pulp and fermented in vats for a few days, and then the seeds are separated by washing.

Each variety of melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, corn and other crops that are likely to mix by cross-fertilizing of the blossoms, is grown in a separate place on the farm. This involves a good deal of trouble, but is necessary if perfectly pure seeds are to be produced. Many growers, whose farms we have visited, raise many different varieties side by side. Under such circumstances there cannot help but be much mixing of the various kinds.

Trial grounds. Besides raising seeds much work is done in testing the hundreds of varieties of seeds raised by ourselves and other growers to see what they produce and to be sure the "stock," as we call it, is good.

Many seeds will grow perfectly, but will not produce the right type of plant or fruit. If we find that any lot of seeds is not right it is discarded at once.

Another important feature of our trial grounds is to try out new varieties to determine whether they are any better than older kinds. Many so-called "novelties" when grown side by side with other similar kinds prove to be identical with some well-known variety.

When we find a really superior kind we procure a supply of seed as soon as possible and list the variety in our catalogue. Every variety we offer has to pass a critical examination before we accept it as worthy of a place on our list. We cannot raise a very large number of kinds and keep them up to the highest standard, so do not want to offer anything that does not have some real superiority over the kinds we already have.

S. M. Harris lives on the farm and every detail of the work is under his personal care and oversight.

HARRIS SEEDS 1915



GOLDEN RURAL POTATOES

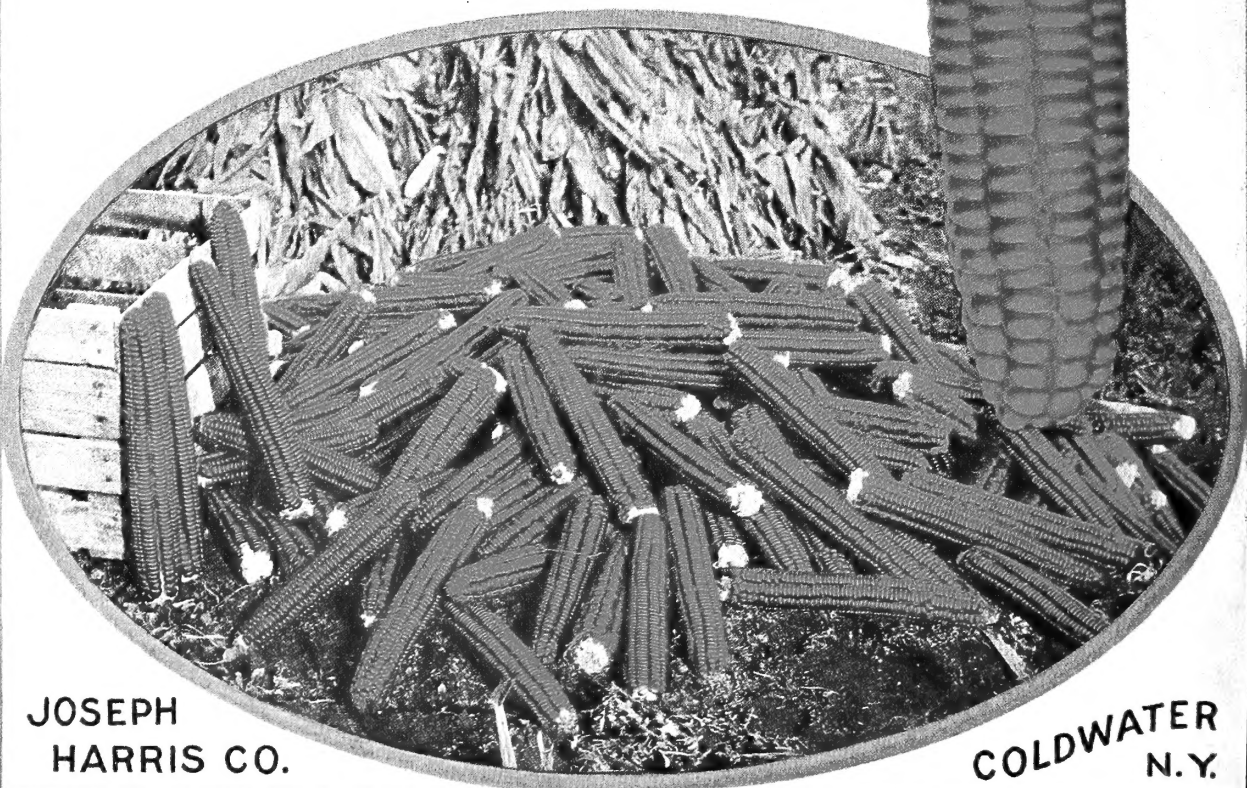
A REMARKABLE NEW VARIETY OF HIGH QUALITY
AND AN IMMENSE YIELDER. SEE PAGE 17

GOLD NUGGET CORN

THE LARGEST AND MOST PROLIFIC FLINT
CORN GROWN.

HAS YIELDED 200 BUSHELS EARS PER ACRE.

IT IS ALSO THE BEST CORN FOR ENSILAGE
IN THE NORTHERN STATES. SEE PAGE 55



JOSEPH
HARRIS CO.

COLDWATER
N.Y.